The Weekly Tribune.

New-York Tribune.

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NEWS SUMMARY.

WAR NEWS.

From Gen. Pope's Army.

—A dispatch from Sigel's headquarters, Aug. 15, says that in nearly every house between Cedar Mountain and the Rapidan, wounded Rebel officers and soldiers were found. Major Andrews, Jackson's Chief of Artillery, is at the point of death in Mrs. Garnett's house, near Crooked Run. He thinks the Rebel loss could not have been less than 2,000. He was in the act of placing part of a battery in a new position, when a shell exploded at his foot and wounded him. The Rebels, according to his statement, had but two batteries in the fight, but these were divided into seven sections, which led us to believe their strength much greater than it was.

—A Culpepper correspondent says: The view of the battle-field was a sight never to be forgotten. It was full of horror. For nearly a mile the dead lay scattered or in heaps—many disemboweled, decapitated, and mangled by shells. At the point where Crawford's brigade twice dashed on the enemy, the fight was fearful. The Rebel General, Charles Winder, was killed, and Major Snowden Andrews of Baltimore, of Gen. Ewell's staff, mortally wounded.

—On Monday morning, the 11th, Gen. Milroy, who holds the extreme left of Gen. Sigel's corps, stepped out of his tent, and had not proceeded ten paces before he was brought face to face with five cavalrymen. He immediately cried out, "Who are you?" The answer was, "Southern soldiers;" but they no sooner had the words out of their mouth when Gen. Milroy drew his revolver and fired. The first shot struck his own horse's neck, but the next struck a cavalry man in the knee, and passing through that, killed his horse. He fired the remaining four charges, when the cavalrymen fled, leaving their wounded companion on Gen. Milroy's hands. The man immediately after had his leg amputated by one of our surgeons.

—A Union soldier was found in the woods in the rear of our late battle near Culpepper with his gun barrel grasped in both hands. The stock was broken off, and eleven dead Rebels were lying around him, some with their heads smashed, and others bruised in various ways—all dead. This shows with what desperation the Union hero had fought for his life, but without avail. His body was pierced with three bullets.

—Some 36 wounded prisoners concealed near the battle-field in houses were brought into camp on the 14th inst.

—Our Southern papers seem to be very much excited about the contest between Jackson and Banks. They say that on Saturday afternoon an attack was made upon the enemy by a portion of the division of Gen. Ewell, and a brigade under Gen. C. S. Winder. Over 300 prisoners were captured in this engagement, including 30 commissioned officers. They further say that the general belief is that the Union loss is four times that of the Confederates. As Falstaff remarked, "Lord, how this world is given to lying." They regret the killing of Gen. Winder, nephew of the [illegible]-in-chief and tormenter-general of Union prisoners at Richmond. The villains complain of accident to the telegraph wires and railroads; [illegible] may be charged to some of Burnside's army. The Richmond papers give a list of 23 Union officers captured, and are clamorous for their murder, in case Pope executes any sneaking assassin who shoots at him from behind a tombstone. Well, when Davis [illegible] enough to write the doom of the devils who [illegible] the vengeance of the long-forbearing, much-[illegible] millions of the North.

—Gen. Prince and the other Union officers captured on Saturday, Aug. 9, are in close confinement at Richmond, and will be treated with the utmost [illegible]. They are held as hostages for prospective [illegible] in our hands, and will doubtless be murdered if the traitors can find any tolerable excuse for [illegible].

—Gen. Burnside has arrested Mayor Slaughter and seven other prominent citizens from Fredericksburg, who are charged with secretly aiding and abetting the enemy, and giving them information of the movements of the Union army. They are now in the Old Capitol Prison.

—A complete return of the Rebel force engaged at the battle of Cedar Mountain shows 48 regiments, 3 battalions, and 1 battery of infantry; 4 regiments and 1 battalion of cavalry; 13 batteries of artillery, in all [illegible] total infantry, 21,613; cavalry, 2,300; artillery, 1,000—whole number of men, 24,913. The infantry regiments are reckoned at only about 450 men each.

—The negroes who came within Gen. Pope's lines the other day reported that Jackson was driving all the colored people before him, and had ordered that they be shot upon making the least attempt to escape.

—The say that more than 5,000 conscripts left the ranks of Jackson between Gordonsville and Cedar Mountain, and are struggling through the woods on the line of the march. The Rebel regiments instead of being full, the Rebel officers told us, are much thinner than shown. Impressing does not seem to swell their numbers. The first opportunity occurring for desertion, the conscripts all leave.

—Col. Donnelly of the 28th New-York, mortally wounded, while gallantly leading his regiment in the hottest of Saturday's battle, died at Culpepper at 2 o'clock on the 14th inst.

—A Culpepper dispatch of Friday, Aug. 15, says: "Gen. Buford returned to camp yesterday. From the best attainable it is thought that Jackson's rear line is about four miles back of the Rapidan, while his main point of defense is Gordonsville. It is also reported that large forces of the enemy now occupy the line of the Central Railroad from Louisa to Charlottesville. From this it would appear they have formed a new line of defense, and intend to fight a decisive battle at or near Gordonsville. Gen. Buford took many prisoners, some of whom came out of their hiding places and voluntarily surrendered. They said they were tired of the war."

—The Rebel Gen. Hill is said to have dined with his brother, who resides within half a mile of Gen. Sigel's headquarters, on Sunday after the great battle. He told the family that Jackson had not, at any one time, more than 6,000 men in the field, and that they relied more upon the natural strength of their position than upon their numbers in the fight. He complained very much of desertions from South Carolina and Louisiana regiments, and called them poltroons. Two Louisiana regiments were at one time upon the point of throwing down their arms, but a section of their own artillery was turned upon and compelled them to submit. Other Rebel authorities represent Jackson's force in the fight at 27,000.

—A dispatch dated at the camp near Cedar Run, Aug. 18, says: "Scouts report no heavy force of Rebels within ten miles of this point. It is the belief that Jackson has gone in some other direction, and may appear where he is least expected. A slight skirmish took place on Saturday between the 9th New-York Cavalry and the enemy at the Rapidan. Col. Carroll, Acting Brigadier-General, was wounded in the breast yesterday, while visiting the pickets at the ford near Rapidan station, by one of the Rebel pickets, who are continually firing at our own."

—Brig.-Gen. Gordon, in his official report of the part taken by his brigade in the battle of Cedar Mountain, says: "I carried into action less than 1,500 men. I lost in about thirty minutes about 466 killed, wounded, and missing."

—Newspaper correspondents are to be sent away from Gen. Pope's, and perhaps from other armies. The allegation is that they tell too much truth, and tell it too soon. So far as Gen. Pope's army is concerned, we have not been oppressed with the idea that our correspondents have sent us too much truth, though it may possibly have been ahead of Government time.

From the Army of the Potomac.

—Gen. McClellan has issued an order calling attention to the President's order of July 22, requiring the army to forage and subsist upon the enemy wherever it is practicable to do so, and to employ negroes as laborers, &c. Gen. McClellan's order concludes as follows:

Since this army commenced active operations, persons of African descent, including those held to service or labor under State laws, have always been received, protected, and employed as laborers at wages. Hereafter it shall be the duty of the Provost-Marshal-General to cause lists to be made of all persons of African descent employed in this army as laborers for military purposes; such lists being made sufficiently accurate and in detail to show from whom such persons shall have come.

Persons so subject and so employed have always understood that after being received into the military service of the United States, in any capacity, they could never be reclaimed by their former holders. Except upon such understanding on their part the order of the President, as to this class of persons, would be inoperative. The General Commanding therefore feels authorized to declare to all such employees, that they will receive permanent military protection against any compulsory return to a condition of servitude.

By Command of Major-Gen. McCLELLAN:
S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant General.

—As we announced on Thursday last in THE TRIBUNE, Gen. McClellan's army has been making a most important movement. As it is now completed, we are at liberty to state positively as we then indicated only, that this movement was the transfer of the entire army from Harrison's Landing and the swamps of the Chickahominy to the other side of the Peninsula. Our letters and dispatches give a complete account of this important movement.

—On Monday evening the Army of the Potomac had all arrived at the lower end of the Peninsula without being molested on the way in the slightest degree. Gen. McClellan was at Williamsburg on that morning. Fitz John Porter's division, which was on the opposite side of James River, has also come down the Peninsula. A dispatch from Fortress Monroe, Aug. 19, says: "A great number of steamships, steamboats, and schooners are now in this harbor, loaded with disabled soldiers and commissary stores; also camp equipage, tents, &c., from Harrison's Landing, and [illegible] ... [illegible] their trips up to yesterday, when they were hauled off."

[illegible] about McClellan's movements; they [illegible] news; "the reliable free negro" and "the man with the strong eye-glass" have failed to report. The same papers say that 200 wounded Unionists were taken at Cedar Mountain, most of them so badly injured as to leave little hope of recovery. There were a dozen or more commissioned officers among them, one a Colonel, who has had a leg and an arm amputated.

—Lieut.-Col. Benedict of the 4th Excelsior Regiment, just released with others from Rebel prisons, is another witness of the barbarity with which our prisoners have been treated by Jeff. Davis. His observations at Salisbury and on the way North convince him of the great strength of the Rebels; they have plenty of men and arms, but lack provisions and means for transportation. Col. B. looks upon a proclamation of Emancipation as the most effective blow that can be given to the Rebellion.

—Our latest letters from Fortress Monroe state that Gen. McClellan's army was being rapidly embarked; the General had arrived (on Tuesday afternoon) from Yorktown, and all was going on well. Gen. Heintzelman was off in the direction of White House with his division "looking up a fight." A large force would probably be left at Fortress Monroe, to re-enforce Suffolk and watch the Rebels in the neighborhood.

Department of the Gulf.

—We have two days later dates from New-Orleans, but no important news. Gen. Butler has got hold of the subscription list in which the wealthy men of the city put down heavy sums to aid the rebellion, and has assessed upon each of them about one-quarter as much for the aid of the suffering poor. Of course this will be set down by the traitors as another outrage by the Massachusetts monster.

—There was recently a village named Donaldsonville, formerly the capital of Louisiana, on the Mississippi, 82 miles above New-Orleans. Having become infested with Rebel guerrillas, who made a business of firing upon Union boats, even upon transports filled with sick and wounded, the Captain of the sloop-of-war Brooklyn, on the 9th inst. sent word to have the women and children removed, and the next day Donaldsonville was obliterated by fire. The cure was severe, but the only remedy that would have the desired effect.

—A letter to a gentleman of this city asserts that the Rebels at Baton Rouge ensnared Gen. Williams by displaying a Union flag. As the General rode up and asked what regiment they were, he was fired upon and killed. Gen. Williams's body arrived here yesterday on the North Star.

—The Rebel account of the battle of Baton Rouge, which they claim as a victory, announces the death of Capt. Alex. H. Todd, a brother of Mrs. Lincoln. He was on Brig.-Gen. Helm's staff, and was instantly killed.

—The Hon. Reverdy Johnson has returned from New-Orleans to report to the President. He recommends the return of a large amount of money and property seized from Consuls and foreign merchants by Gen. Butler.

Army of the Mississippi.

—Major McGowan, in command of the 3rd Kentucky Cavalry and 1st Tennessee Cavalry, numbering 108 men, engaged 175 of the enemy, near Kinderhook, Tenn., on the 11th inst., continuing the contest fiercely for four hours. Seven were found killed, and a large number were wounded. Twenty-seven prisoners were captured, among which are a number of officers. Our loss was three killed.

—A letter dated at Helena, Ark., August 9, says: Everything is quiet hereabout. The army is in good health, and ready at any time for active service. The weather is very hot, but the activity of our troops, their scouting, skirmishing, and changing of camp-grounds keep them well. Contrabands continue coming to us, and will be employed in the army to the extent of our capacity to use them. The course of Gen. Curtis in regard to this class of persons is regarded as humane and wise. He gives to all slaves of Rebels who have been employed to aid the Rebellion, their free papers, employs as many of them as he can, and is not unfavorably disposed to organizing them into regiments whenever the Government at Washington will give its sanction. He has conceived a favorable opinion of their capacity for freedom, and their ability to become successful and brave soldiers under competent commanders, and only awaits the time when they may be efficiently organized to assist in quelling this atrocious Rebellion.

—The Rebel Porter has disbanded his forces, and is now among the hills on Fabiees River, with about 20 men. About 300 retreated into Monroe County, Mo., the other day. Proper steps have been taken to capture both gangs.

—Col. Guitar overtook Poindexter's guerrillas again on the 13th at Yellow Creek, Clinton Co., Mo., routed and scattered them in utter confusion, taking sixty prisoners. It is believed that Poindexter's effective force is entirely destroyed. He and the remnant of his band are flying southward, but will, doubtless, be caught.

—A Union victory in Arkansas is reported. Gen. Hovey's Division had a fight near Clarendon on the 11th, with eight regiments of Rebel cavalry and a part of Hindman's Brigade. The traitors were defeated, and 700 of them were taken prisoners.

—On the supposition that the Missouri Rebels may attack Kansas City, the Provost Marshal of Leavenworth has ordered the people *en masse* to enrol and arm for military service.

—*The Memphis Bulletin* of the 14th says that a party of Jeff. Thompson's cavalry surprised a company of the 3d Wisconsin eleven miles east of Helena on the 11th. Our forces soon rallied, and poured such a destructive fire into the enemy that they retired in confusion. Several of them were taken prisoners. Jeff. Thompson sent a flag of truce to Gen. Hovey, who occupies Oldtown, 23 miles below Helena, recently, demanding the surrender of all negroes within his lines, or prepare to fight. Gen. Hovey dismissed the flag, and started in pursuit with ten days rations.

—A Louisville dispatch says that eight hundred men belonging to the Rebel force of Col. Morgan have crossed to the north side of the Cumberland River and were four miles north of Bennett's Ferry, in Monroe County, on Monday of last week.

—Gallatin, Tenn., has been captured by Morgan's guerrillas. A dispatch says: Morgan entered Gallatin at 4 o'clock a. m., after capturing the sentinels, who were asleep. Col. Boone, the Union commander, was in bed. The surrender was conditional upon parole for officers and gone to Kentucky. Prominent Union men arrested afterward were discharged unconditionally. Subsequently this robber band were surprised at Gallatin by two Union regiments from Nashville. Six guerrillas were killed, among them Capt. J. C. Breckinridge, son of that stern old loyalist Dr. Robert J. Breckinridge. The young man had just cast his lot with traitors. Still later accounts aver that Morgan has left Gallatin and gone to Hartsville, where, it is reported, he has effected a junction with Forrest. Morgan captured $150,000 in Treasury notes at Lebanon the other day.

—An officer of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, who left Macon City, Mo., on Saturday morning, states that 26 Rebel prisoners were shot at Macon City that morning for breaking their parole.

—A dispatch from Nashville, August 17, says: "A party of the 1st Tennessee cavalry undertook to surround a Rebel house six miles from Nashville last night, and capture the occupants, but were fired upon from the windows and by guerrillas in the woods and obliged to retreat. They come in reporting a force of 7,000 Rebels near the city. The troops were under arms all night, and cannon planted to destroy the city on the first approach of the enemy. Another party of the 1st Tennessee Cavalry captured a large party of Secessionists near the city last night."

—A short time since the Indians stole 150 horses and mules near Fort Bridger, Utah, which belonged to Jack Robertson. The Mormon troops, under Capt. Smith, pursued them 300 miles north without success. The troops were without provisions a week, and were obliged to subsist on their mules.

—A dispatch from Kansas City says: On Thursday morning Col. Penick, with a detachment of men, attacked a camp of Rebels near Bare. The loss of the Rebels is not known. Our loss was two killed and seven wounded. Two Rebels, who had been hauling supplies for the Rebels for a week or two, and had stated the day before that there was no camp in the neighborhood, were taken with arms in their hands, and having Col. Penick's protection papers on their person, were immediately hung.

—The latest news from Cumberland Gap states that on the 9th inst., at Tazewell, Stevenson's Rebel division attacked Gen. DeCourcy's brigade, but were forthwith whipped. The Union loss was 3 killed, 15 wounded, and 57 prisoners; all the latter were afterward exchanged for a Rebel Lieutenant-Colonel. The Rebels admitted a loss of 250 in all, and Knoxville papers give the names of 109 killed. We captured 200 wagon loads of forage, 1,200 lbs. of tobacco, and 30 horses and mules. All the stories of Union defeats in that region are false.

—Eighty guerrillas from Meade County, on the way to join Morgan, were attacked on Saturday near the Mammoth Cave, by thirty Home Guards. One Captain was killed and all the guerrillas captured. So says a dispatch from Nashville.

—The Rebels have a report at Richmond that Gen. Buell has hung five Southern citizens in retaliation for the death of Gen. McCook; and they allege other acts of the most improbable character. On the strength of these stories the Rebel papers clamor for the execution of an equal number of Union prisoners.

—The Union loss in the engagement at Lone Jack, on Friday last, is understood to have been 150 killed, wounded, and missing. The remainder of the force escaped to Lexington. The section of artillery lost in the fight was taken and retaken four times, and was finally spiked and abandoned by the Unionists. In the fight at Independence on the 11th, Gen. Hughes, who commanded a Rebel Regiment at Carthage, and a brigade at Wilson's Creek, was killed, and the notorious and brutal Col. Boyd and Col. Thompson were wounded, the former fatally.

—We have from Missouri reports that a fight occurred on Friday of last week at Lone Jack, Jackson County, about 20 miles south-west of Lexington, between part of Col. Phillips and Crittenden's regiments of State troops, 800 strong, and about 3,000 Rebels, under Quantrell and other guerrilla chiefs, resulting in the defeat of the State forces with a loss of 200 killed and wounded and two pieces of artillery. This notorious William Quantrell proposes to shoot all citizens of Missouri who are found on the way to join the Union forces, and also all who contribute money for the defense of the country. It will be remembered that the Rebel Government claims these pirates and thieves as "partisan warriors," and throws its official protection over them; yet how Davis whines when Virginia traitors are gently expelled from our lines.

—*The Grenada Appeal* of the 13th states that the Unionists took possession of Bayou Sara on Monday, the 11th inst., seizing all the sugar and molasses, and quartering a garrison there; also, that the Rebels have been re-enforced in Arkansas; that the ordnance stores there have been increased, and that Gen. Holmes has assumed command of that State.

—The Hon. John S. Phelps, Military Governor of Arkansas, left St. Louis on Monday for Helena.

—We regret to announce the death of Commodore Richard Wainwright. He died of fever, at or near New-Orleans, on the 10th inst.

From Gen. Hunter's Army.

—By the arrival of the Arago from Port Royal, August 10, we learn that the health of the troops remained good. The Rebel ram that was expected down the Savannah River has not made her appearance. Gen. Hunter and Com. Dupont had made all necessary arrangements for her capture.

—Gen. Hunter was at last accounts giving free papers to soldiers belonging to the 1st South Carolina Volunteer Regiment. The following is a copy of one given to Sergeant Prince Rivers, the right general guide of the regiment, a negro of stately bearing, and combining a remarkable intellect with a very tolerable education:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, PORT ROYAL, S. C., Aug. 1, 1862.
The bearer, Prince Rivers, a Sergeant in First Regiment South Carolina Volunteers, late claimed as a slave, having been employed in hostility to the United States, is hereby, agreeably to the law of the 6th of August, 1861, declared FREE FOREVER. His wife and children are also free.
D. HUNTER, Major-General Commanding.

The negroes are becoming daily more and more pleased with their new situations, and have already acquired great proficiency in the manual of arms, and show off to good advantage on battalion drill.

Miscellaneous.

—A lot of bushwhackers were whipped near North River Mills, Md., on Monday [illegible]

—About a dozen citizens of Caroline County, Md., charged with disloyal acts, have been arrested and lodged in Fort McHenry.

—[illegible] July 21, the Rebel Gen. Lee wrote to Gen. McClellan that he understood "that many of our (Confederate) citizens" had been imprisoned because they refused to take the oath of allegiance, and others released only after they had taken such an oath, and says that such oaths would not be regarded as obligatory, and persons who took them would be required to render military service. Gen. Halleck replied Aug. 13, saying that "the Government claims, and will exercise, the right to arrest, imprison, or place beyond its military lines, any persons suspected of giving aid and information to its enemies, or of any other treasonable act. And all persons so arrested voluntarily take the oath of allegiance, or give their military parole, and afterward violate their plighted faith, they will be punished according to the laws and usages of war." Gen. Halleck, Aug. 7, wrote to Gen. Lee, informing him that so far as the United States was concerned, the contest would be carried on in strict accordance with the laws and usages of modern warfare, all excesses to be duly punished. Gen. Lee wrote to Gen. Halleck, Aug. 2, making inquiries in the cases of Gen. Hunter's negro regiment, "Wm. B. Mumford, reported to have been murdered at New-Orleans by order of Gen. B. F. Butler, and Col. John Owen, reported to have been murdered in Missouri by order of Maj.-Gen. Pope," of the action of Gen. Phelps; also, on the same day, a letter inclosing the General Order against Gen. Pope and his officers, and a letter from Jeff. Davis. In reply to both these communications, Gen. Halleck replied, Aug. 9, that the papers received were couched in language exceedingly insulting to the Government of the United States, and that they were therefore returned.

—*The Richmond Dispatch* of the 4th inst. publishes a General Order from the Rebel War Department, setting forth "that Major-Gen. Pope, Brig.-Gen. Steinwehr, and all commissioned officers serving under their respective command, are expressly declared to be not entitled to be considered as soldiers, and therefore not entitled to the benefit of the cartel for the parole of future prisoners of war." This is ordered as retaliation for Gen. Pope's order that his army subsist on the enemy. Jeff. Davis also wrote a letter to Gen. Lee inclosing the order, and instructing him to communicate the contents of the letter and a copy of the inclosed order to the Commander-in-Chief of the Armies of the United States. The letter charges upon the Union army robbery, murder, savage practices, &c., and promises to treat the innocent private soldiers of that army as prisoners of war, but not Gen. Pope or his officers. Jeff. intimates that he has "a sacred regard for plighted faith," and credits himself with "shrinking from the mere semblance of breaking a promise." He says that his order applies only to Gen. Pope's army.

GENERAL NEWS.

—Friday, the 15th instant, being the anniversary of Napoleon Bonaparte's birthday, the French frigates in our harbor fired three salutes during the day—one at 8 a. m., one at noon, and one at sundown. The firing was responded to by Castle William, Fort Columbus, and the receiving-ship North Carolina at the Navy-Yard. Napoleon was born on the 15th of August, 1768; hence the French designated, in the year 1809, the 15th of August as "St. Napoleon's" day. Pope Pius VII. gave his consent to this compliment to the memory of the great soldier, and it was duly recorded on the French Calendar. From 1814 to 1829 the Saint disappeared from the list, but since then he has regularly made his appearance on the calendar. The French Consul's office was closed on Friday, and the vessels lying in our waters were gorgeous with the flags of all nations, and many of the French people hereabout had a holiday.

—John Apple, a notorious politician, was recently arrested in Philadelphia for discouraging enlistments and sent to Washington.

—The steamer George Washington arrived at Fortress Monroe on Tuesday evening from Harrison's Landing with 500 sick soldiers, most of whom are convalescent, and will be able to return to duty in a week or two.

—The steamer C. Vanderbilt arrived on the 15th with 560 sick and wounded soldiers from Harrison's Landing, James River. They were sent to the various hospitals in the vicinity.

—A dispatch from Detroit says: The schooner Oriole, with a cargo of iron ore, collided with the steamer Illinois, in Lake Superior, and sunk. Captain McAdam, his wife and mother, and nine of the crew were lost. The vessel is a total loss.

—Robert A. Dobbin, senior proprietor of *The Baltimore American*, died on the 15th inst., in the 55th year of his age, after a protracted illness.

—The Hospital Steamship Daniel Webster arrived at this port on Sunday morning, from Harrison's Landing, with 129 sick and wounded soldiers. The transport Arrowsmith arrived on Saturday from James River, with over 300 soldiers sick with the typhoid fever. The Mississippi arrived on Sunday with 830 men, who were sent to David's Island.

—The placid confidence in the faithfulness of their slaves, which the Rebels lose no opportunity of impressing upon our minds, is a transparent falsehood; else why did the Confederate Government some time since decree that every negro found with arms in his hands should be immediately shot. All black men accompanying the Union army who are taken prisoners are at once sold into Slavery. Nothing but the fear of the North prevents them from selling white prisoners also.

—The steamer Mercadotte is advertised to sail from London on the 15th for St. John's, and private letters received at St. John's, state that she is a Rebel steamer.

—Judge Joshua J. Allen, member of Congress from the IXth District, of Illinois, has been arrested and taken to Cairo, charged with discouraging enlistments. Judge Bruff of Marion County was also arrested on a similar charge.

—In the Board of Aldermen, last week, the ordinance appropriating $1,000,000 for the Harbor Defenses of this city was adopted by a vote of 9 to 3. The report of the Committee on National Affairs, in regard to appropriating $10,000 to each militia regiment that will organize for the war, was also adopted.

—Shroeder's print works in East Greenwich, R. I., consisting of machinery and nearly 20 buildings, valued at $50,000, and containing 30,000 pieces of print cloths, valued at $100,000, were destroyed by [illegible] morning. The goods were insured.

—On Friday of last week, Andrew Kennedy, residing in Pittsford, N. Y., while in a fit of jealousy, [illegible] a knife. She lived but an hour after the assault. Kennedy made no attempt to escape, but said he was "ready to hang for it."

—We have a letter from Algesiras, Spain, stating that the pirate craft Sumter was off Gibraltar, closely watched by the Union sloop-of-war Kearsarge.

—The Governor has appointed John O. Cole, esq., of Albany, Provost-Marshal of the State.

—Robert M. Blatchford, of this city, has been appointed Minister Resident at Rome, in place of Gov. Randall of Wisconsin, who has asked to come home and take a part in the war.

—The five hundred and eight sick and wounded soldiers who came here on the Cahawba were sent to Bellevue and David's Island hospitals.

—The engine-house of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, with five locomotives and other machinery, was burned on the 16th inst. Only one engine was saved. Loss $60,000, and only partly insured.

—Beriah Magoffin, the traitor Governor of Kentucky, has resigned, and so has his sympathizer, John F. Fiske, the President of the State Senate. James F. Robinson, a thorough Union man, has been chosen in Fiske's place, and is ex'officio Governor until the next election. Magoffin's President of the Military Board, John B. Temple, has also resigned. Magoffin ought to be put under arrest, as he will otherwise very soon turn up as a Rebel General.

—The steamer Commodore has arrived at Philadelphia from Harrison's Landing, 15th, with 600 sick and wounded. She had been ordered to Newark, but running short of coal, water, and provisions, had to put in at Philadelphia.

—On Monday, a number of the members of both branches of the Common Council held an informal meeting at the City Hall, and concluded, after considerable discussion, that the Committee on National Affairs, with such other gentlemen of the two Boards as they might choose to call to their assistance, should attend to carrying out a suitable programme of arrangements for the reception of Col. Corcoran. Committees were appointed to attend to the reception, invitations, entertainment, guests, printing, procession, programme, and conveyance. Mr. Stetson of the Astor House has tendered Col. Corcoran the hospitality of his establishment while he remains in this city. Everything tends to show that the reception will not be secondary to any that has ever been given in the Empire City.

—The schooner Aquilla, of and from Charleston, S. C., bound to Nassau, N. P., laden with 310 barrels spirits of turpentine, was captured on the night of the 3d inst., in attempting to run the blockade, by the United States gunboat Huron, which placed Mr. Delano, prize master, and six men on board, who brought her to Philadelphia.

—The Navy Department has information that the U. S. gunboat Penobscot captured off North Carolina a few days ago the sloop Lizzie, from Nassau, sailing under British colors, and loaded with salt, blankets, sheet tin, &c. When captured she was trying to evade the blockade. Also that the steamer Huron captured the schooner Aquilla, while attempting to run the blockade of Charleston harbor. She is of seventy-seven tons burden, and was laden with between 300 and 400 barrels of turpentine, and was bound for Nassau, N. P.

—The whole number of passes and passports visaed at the office of the United States Marshal, since Aug. 11, is about six hundred. About five hundred more have applied, who were directed to take other steps to facilitate their passage out of the country, as they had no passports, and being liable to do military duty, could not obtain passes until they had filed the necessary securities that, in case of their being drafted, they would find substitutes. Persons under or above age are required to make affidavits to that effect, and all persons, liable to be drafted for military duty, are required to give bonds to the amount of $1,000, so that, in the event of their being drafted, a substitute will be found. Persons who are residents of California, and returning home, are required to make affidavit to the fact, and are furnished with passes. Persons resident in this State, going to California, are required to give a bond for $1,000 as in the case of persons leaving the country. A large number of those who are passed into Canada are American citizens who leave no bonds behind them. They go to the British Consul and get a passport, call upon the Marshal to get it *visèd*, and so accomplish their end.

—The collision on the Potomac between the steamers Peabody and West Point, briefly noticed in our last, resulted in the loss of 76 lives. The West Point was bound to Acquia Creek, Va., from Newport News, with convalescents of Gen. Burnside's army. The West Point sank within ten minutes after being struck by the Peabody in four fathoms of water. It would be a very sharp battle in which 76 soldiers were killed, yet that number here ingloriously perished. One of the sad features of the affair is also the drowning of three ladies, and the child of one of them. The ladies were wives of officers in Gen. Burnside's command, and had been visiting and attending their sick husbands in the hospital at Newport News. The survivors of the accident describe the scene which ensued upon the striking of the steamers as heartrending in the extreme. With the first shock the rush of the water was heard making its way in through the yawning gap at the bows, and soon the hold and cabins were flooded. Immediately all was confusion. The air was rent with cries, exhortations, and prayers.

—Over 8,000,000 stamped newspaper wrappers have been sold since their introduction at Post Offices, beside large numbers of unstamped wrappers by the general trade. Nothing could be more convenient to inclose newspapers, pictorials, pamphlets, or magazines to friends in the army and army hospitals.

—The ceremonial introduction of the Croton water to the New Reservoir took place at 3 p. m. on Wednesday. Speeches were made by Mayor Opdyke, Mr. Van Schaick (President of the Croton Board), and Luther R. Marsh, esq.

—Col. T. B. Thorpe, Surveyor of New-Orleans, has presented to the Commissioners of the Central Park a pair of pelicans. They arrived on Monday by the steamer Roanoke, and have been taken to the Park. These birds, in many respects among the most remarkable of their species, are hardy, and perfectly tame.

—On Tuesday last 800 bales of cotton, and other goods, comprising the cargoes of two vessels—the schooners Magnolia and Andromeda—confiscated on account of attempting to run the blockade, were sold by D. H. Burdett, auctioneer, by order of the United States Marshal, under the direction of the Prize Commissioners. The amount realized was $166,203 63.

—The body of Brigadier-General Williams's who was killed in the Rebel attack on Baton Rouge, was forwarded to Newburgh on Tuesday afternoon, escorted by a Committee of the Common Council.

—The steamer Mississippi arrived here late on Saturday night with 827 sick and wounded soldiers. On Sunday 100 of these men were taken to Bedloe's Island, and the remaining 727 to the splendid hospital on Blackwell's Island. Many of the patients are convalescent, and all except two were able to walk.

—An important General Order recently issued from the War Department explains that no person is to be compelled to take the oath of allegiance, that such an act is in law entirely voluntary, and if [illegible] with according to law (the penalty is death). The order also regulates the matter of taking public and private property from enemies or friends for Government use, and stringently prohibits pillage in any case.

—The President has created the new Department of the Ohio, composed of the States of Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, and that part of Kentucky east of the Tennessee River and including Cumberland Gap. Major-General Wright is the Commander-in-Chief.

—We are not at all surprised that *The Grenada Appeal*, in a recent editorial, designates Vallandigham and Ben Wood as among the only true friends of the South now in the North. *The Richmond Whig* extends the list by adding Wallace of *The N. Y. Herald*, and also that concern itself.

—Certain leading citizens of Chicago have established a "Benevolent War-Claim Association," for the collection of Bounties, Pensions and Back Pay for the heirs of Deceased Soldiers. John B. Turner, President; C. A. Gregory, Secretary. No member of the Association but the Secretary is to receive any pay for his services or emolument therefor; and the uniform charge for collecting is $1 for any sum less than $50, and 2½ per cent. for any greater sum. Among the members of the Association we note the names of John Y. Scammon and E. I. Tinkham, bankers, and many other leading citizens of Chicago.

—*The Hartford Daily Post*, Aug. 20, says: "We have private but direct and trustworthy information that Gen. McClellan will resign the command of the Army of the Potomac as soon as the new change of position is effected. The visit of the President to the Peninsula, soon after the battle week, is said to have had connection with this event."

—An order has been issued that no person shall be mustered into the cavalry who does not exhibit good horsemanship and practical knowledge of the ordinary care and treatment of horses.

—An association has been formed in this city to equalize among the members thereof the burden of the coming conscription. As a model for others, we give a copy of the articles of agreement. Several of the leading members are exempt from military duty, but, nevertheless, wish to share in its responsibilities:

"We, the undersigned, do mutually covenant and agree that, in case one or more of us be drafted to do military duty in the war now waging, and the person or persons so drafted choose to procure a substitute, we the undersigned, will share equally the cost of such a substitute. And we further agree, in case the person or persons so drafted choose to go and do said military duty, we, the undersigned, will pay to him or his order the amount of cost for such a substitute, dividing said cost equally between us. And we hereby appoint [the names of three persons are here inserted] an Executive Committee, whose duty it shall be to decide what price shall be paid the substitute or persons consenting to serve in the war; to collect and disburse and make assessments, and decide all questions that may arise in executing the provisions of this agreement. This covenant made and signed this 14th day of August, 1862. As witness our hands."

—A beautiful Aurora Borealis came out about 12 o'clock Tuesday night—the usual white-light kind with long shifting columns reaching almost to the zenith. The new comet is now tolerably visible, at a point about one-third the distance from the north star to the extreme tail star of the Dipper, or Great Bear, and in nearly a direct line.

—The transport Atlantic arrived here Wednesday from Fortress Monroe, bringing 616 sick and wounded soldiers.

—A hundred and sixty Union officers, long kept in Southern prisons, arrived at Fortress Monroe on Monday night. They complain of very bad treatment.

—Two persons, Kuyler of Frenchtown, and Wright of Milford, in Hunterdon, have been arrested by the Deputy United States Marshal, and confined in Burlington County, N. J., Jail, for interfering with enlistments.

—Gen. Corcoran met with a very warm and enthusiastic reception at Baltimore on Wednesday last.

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The Weekly Tribune.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 20, 1862.

WHAT EMANCIPATION WILL DO.

If the establishment of truth were the end of controversy—if an exploded fallacy would recognize its own decease—if a transparent absurdity that chimed with vulgar prejudice would not seek to buoy itself up and keep afloat by dint of sheer iteration and clamor—we should be spared the necessity of refuting such bald sophisms as the following from *The N. Y. Times*:

"THE ONE THING NEEDFUL.—There are a great many things which must be done before this Rebellion can be crushed and peace restored. But the one thing to be done now—before all others, and to the exclusion of everything else for the time being—is to gather up the greatest possible military strength of the nation, and hurl it with resistless force upon the Rebel army. Everything else can be postponed—this cannot. How to employ negroes—what to do with Rebel property—whether to set slaves free or not—all these and scores of other questions of the utmost importance, and which must be settled at some time or other, can be safely and wisely postponed. *But this task admits of no delay.* The Rebel armies in the field must be beaten. The military power of the Rebellion must be broken. That is an indispensable preliminary to everything else. Until that is done, nothing else can even be attempted with any prospect of success. *After* it is done, the chances of doing everything else that the case requires will be increased tenfold."

—We propose to subject the above string of assertions to the test of facts viewed in the light of common sense.

In the region publicly owning the sway of Jeff. Davis (excluding sections in the possession of our armies), there are this day about Eight Millions of People, of whom at least Three Millions are slaves. These slaves unanimously and intensely desire their freedom. This fact is established by the instinctive eagerness, when not deterred by terror of their Rebel masters, with which they evince their sympathy for the Union cause. Wholesale and persistent lying being quite consistent with the sort of Chivalry that flourishes in Jeffdom, they are habitually assured by the Whites that the Unionists will sell them to Cuba, will kill them, starve them, work them to death, &c., &c., and some color is given to these calumnies by the ominous silence of our Government, Halleck's Order No. 3 (not yet formally superseded), the cowardly assassination of a number of unarmed Blacks by our soldiers at Norfolk, and a hundred minor instances wherein our Democratic army officers and soldiers have done the work of the Rebels. All this has served to create distrust, hesitation, perplexity, among the ignorant, systematically deluded, and apprehensive slaves, who have had too much reason to fear all Whites as their natural enemies. Still, the law of gravitation asserts itself, and the shrewder slaves already see, what is plain to every earnest, unconditional Unionist, that *the Union must crush out Slavery, or Slavery will destroy the Union.*

Now a simple Proclamation from the White House, reciting the leading provisions of the Confiscation-Emancipation Act, and by virtue thereof declaring all the slaves of persistent Rebels henceforth FREE, inviting them to make their way promptly to the Union lines, and instructing our officers everywhere to welcome and treat them as friends, would give an immediate re-enforcement to the Union armies equal to a hundred veteran regiments and fifty ... would inevitably be copied or denounced in the Rebel journals in such manner as to diffuse it speedily throughout Secessia; or, if they should undertake to suppress it, our troops, our journals, and the underground telegraph, would diffuse it as surely and thoroughly, though a little more slowly.

Thereafter, it would not be possible to strip a State—say Georgia or Alabama—of its able-bodied Whites in order to swell the Rebel hosts in Virginia or Tennessee. The Rebel chiefs on every frontier must watch and picket in two directions—against the Union forces in their front, and the fritting, skulking slaves in their rear. Even if we could suppose that no slave would ever afford any direct help to the Union cause, the withdrawal of his services from the Rebel Confederacy would be a decided gain to us. Only make the slaves so restless and dangerous that they will thenceforth cost the Rebels in watching all that their services are worth, and the Rebellion must very soon collapse. Thus far, the slaves, with their spades and hoes, have done about as much for it as the Rebel soldiers with their muskets. Of course, we are in favor of making use of the slaves to the fullest extent; but merely to neutralize the advantage hitherto derived from them by the Rebels is of enormous consequence to the Union cause.

How is it possible, then, for a Unionist of any sense to talk of this slave question as to be "*postponed*" to something else? Is it important that our armies be strengthened? Certainly; but is it not likewise important that the Rebels be weakened? And who can doubt that to supply almost half their population with the strongest possible reason for escaping forthwith from their jurisdiction and service to ours would immensely weaken them? Then why not do it?

But there is no need of postponing this good work to any other. It requires no exercise of force, unless it be force of character. It need consume no time. It need not interfere with any effort to "gather up the greatest military strength of the nation, and hurl it with resistless force upon the Rebel army." Go ahead with all that—the faster the better. We would not have it "postponed" a single hour. But we can, while pushing up that with all our might, strike the Rebellion a left-hander that will just knock the breath out of its vile body; and why not do this, without leaving the other undone?

"How to employ negroes," may possibly be a knotty question, though it does not seem so to us. Our answer is a very simple one—Let each commander employ them as to him shall seem best. We have Generals who hate and despise the poor, down-trodden victims of generations of bondage: these, we see clearly, can get little good out of them. A General who has no other conception of a slave than that expressed by the term "damned nigger," can make little use of them, whether with muskets or shovels. But there *are* officers now in command of our armies who regard and treat them as human beings; and these can get good work out of them in whatever capacity. We would have no one provided with tools that he cannot handle; but let each be instructed to win every slave possible away from the service of the Rebellion. That, at least, is clear gain, whether they be made directly useful to the Union cause or not.

"But what will our soldiers say to emancipating the slaves?" We suspect those valiant heroes who have been caught on the wing for Canada or Europe will dislike it. The ten-year brawlers against British tyranny, who are now besieging British consulates for protection papers, will thoroughly condemn it. The Maryland and Missouri Secesh, who have hitherto nestled under the wing of the Government they are plotting to destroy, will vehemently denounce it. But the actual and hearty defenders of the National flag will rejoice at any and every lawful expedient whereby the Rebels are weakened and the speedy triumph of the Union cause assured. Not even *The Herald* will venture to set them against the President's solemn act; and, without outside incitement, no one would ever think of it.

JOHN BULL'S LATEST INTERVENTION.

To be perched upon a spike-fringed fence, upon one side of which lie beds of broken bottles while the other bristles with improved man-traps, is a position conducive neither to comfort nor good temper. We are therefore sometimes moved to look with tenderness upon the attitude of the British Government, which, in its relations to this country, occupies a station not unlike that we have pictured. While on the fence, the moral spikes of domestic distress afflict it, and, in the present aspect of affairs, it is alike apprehensive of the man-traps of Northern indignation, and the broken bottles of Southern fury. While the pathway was clear, on one side, at least, it stubbornly refused to descend, expecting, no doubt, that a more inviting avenue would open in the opposite direction. But no such avenue appeared. The bottles grew thicker, and the man-traps more complicated, every day. The spikes, too, became rusty, which irritated matters, and so the British Government was left, as it remains to this moment, in a situation materially injurious to its dignity and its ease.

In this case, as in others, if it had only seen its way clear, the British Government would have pursued its characteristic policy, and sided with that party which represented its own interests. Not to have its fingers in the political pie of every nation under the sun is Britain's misery; but prudence sometimes tempers its appetite, and where doubt exists as to expediency, it holds aloof, and makes a virtue of necessity. Its disappointments in America, however, are now compensated by the opportunity for active interference in the affairs of the East. China is in the throes of a rebellion that has menaced the Imperial dynasty for ten years. Each year the insurrectionists have gained strength, and, up to a recent period, their movements have been looked upon with favor by the powers of Europe. If not themselves more civilized than their Imperialist opponents, they had at least shown a respect for civilization, and ... with earnestness to establish a liberal relationship with the outside world. England saw, and tacitly approved. On two occasions she even made war upon the supporters of the Empire, and thrashed them wherever she could get at them, thereby indirectly encouraging the hopes of the Rebels. Having brought the Imperial Government to proper humiliation, and secured all advantages of commerce which could be demanded, she rested from her labors. But China still remained in a state of internal disorganization. To have abstained from interference in one way or another, provided it were a safe way, would have been to depart from all the traditions of the British Government. The Imperialists having yielded every concession that was asked, and being ready to yield any others that might be, they could not, in decency, be set upon again, and so the Rebels were notified that their turn was coming. With characteristic stolidity they pretended a calm indifference, and were presently attacked in their positions, and slaughtered to such extent as was convenient at the time. Unlike the loyalists, however, they manifested a strange spirit of resentment which took effect in an advance upon Shanghae in such force as to drive the English and French pell-mell from their positions near that place.

The details of this reverse, which was probably not very serious, have been withheld from the British people, the Ministry acting upon that principle which it ascribes to the Government of the United States, of hushing up whatever news may injure its own credit if made public. It has been determined, however, to send re-enforcements to China without delay, and the conviction is becoming general that the Government means a great deal more than it has yet revealed. The only serious pretense for taking up arms at all is this: Certain Chinese ports, among them Ningpo and Shanghae, were opened to commerce by the late treaty with the Imperial authorities. The repossession of these cities formed part of the plan of the rebels, who, up to a recent period, had occupied them in security. This was objected to—first by England, and afterward by France—on the plea that commerce would thereby suffer, the real fact being that, under the former rule of the insurrectionists, trade rose to unprecedented activity in both these ports. The rebels were warned away; but, very naturally questioning the right of outsiders to interfere, they stood to their purpose. The first result we have already told.

The final result is a matter for anxious speculation. If England, aided by France, seriously proposes the maintenance of the Imperial dynasty in China, the world would like to know it. The present Government of China cannot support itself. It is already crumbling to decay. The only sound hope for the regeneration of that wretched country was in the ascendency of the insurrection. The chiefs of the Taepings are known to be the most enlightened officials that the land has produced. They are not utterly opposed to foreign intercourse, and they have on more than one occasion offered themselves to be guided by the laws and customs of Christian communities. They are, at least, the best of their race, and it is they whom England has collected her strength to destroy. It will be a long and laborious task, if not an endless one, for they number half a million of fighting men. But, granting that it may be achieved, what is to be the result? Will England and France plant themselves upon the ruin of the old Empire, and struggle for new dominion? Nothing seems more probable than that this is their secret purpose, however vailed it may be by shallow arguments of the necessities of trade and the sacred claims of treaties.

At any rate, England is up to her elbows, now, in an intervention after her own heart. The helpless children of the flowery land may resist, but cannot ultimately evade the superior energies and appliances which the distant barbarians can bring against them. Whatever profit may come of it, it will be a contest of little honor to any civilized nation. The atrocities which will accompany it, and which England must be ready to countenance, are horrible beyond the power of language to describe. Already the most heart-sickening narratives of scenes which have the sanction of the British and French authorities have appeared in London newspapers, and have received no denial beyond a conjectural and by no means authoritative one from Mr. Layard in the House of Commons. We copy one of these elsewhere, to show the character and usages of the "allies" on whose behalf England is now in arms. Whatever her point may be, however, she has the prospect of winning it. Might is on her side, this time, and what else does she need?

NEGROES AS SOLDIERS.

The N. Y. Times has a sympathizing correspondent—"An Observer, of Sixty Years' Standing"—who predicts appalling results from any permission to Black men to fight for the Union. Let us hear him:

"I am quite sure there is not one man in ten but would feel himself degraded as a volunteer if negro equality is to be the order in the field of battle. The justice or injustice of the thing is not the question. Are we prepared for a murmur that would inevitably shake the White House itself? It is common to talk of "renegade, incendiary prints," but is it not well to see the signs of the times, to know which way the storm is coming, even though we look through a little inconvenient dust? The truth is THE TRIBUNE must take in sail. * * * No dodging the main question. And I therefore take the liberty of warning the abettors of fraternizing with the blacks, that one negro regiment, in the present temper of things, put on equality with those who have the past year fought and suffered, will withdraw an amount of life and energy in our army equal to disbanding ten of the best regiments we can now raise."

—We would like to have answers from this writer to the following questions:

1. What reason exists for the alleged antipathy of Whites to allowing Blacks to fight for the Union that was not equally urgent in the War of the Revolution, when hundreds of Blacks were enlisted in regiments mainly White, and fought thus through the struggle? Those Whites were in part slaveholders; all the States were then slaveholding; yet we can recall no instance of Whites refusing to fight beside Blacks. Is prejudice now stronger or patriotism weaker than in the Revolution?

2. Do *you* consider that WASHINGTON, GREENE, GATES, MORGAN, PULASKI, &c., were "degraded" by fighting for our Independence along with blacks? And if they were not, why should Gen. Sickles or Gen. Meagher and their soldiers be?

3. Suppose the Army ... its losing fight at Gaines's Mill, and before its change of base to the banks of the James, had been told—"Here are Fifty Thousand Negroes, just arrived from down South, who offer ... bayonets and charge right through that exulting Rebel host if you only say the word: Shall they do it?" How many from our outnumbered (or outgeneraled) and fearfully thinned ranks would have failed to answer "Go in!"

4. If it shall prove that our slender force at Baton Rouge has been overpowered and crushed, after desperate fighting, by Breckinridge and Van Dorn's army, while surrounded on all sides by slaves who would glory in a chance to strike for Liberty and Union, will not "An Observer" regret that those slaves had not been seasonably armed and drilled for fighting Rebels, and that "the justice or injustice of the thing" had *not* been duly considered?

5. Finally—for the present—what does "An Observer"—what does *The Times*—what does *The Herald*—what does *The Albany Argus*—say to the following document? Will they print it, and let us know?

GEN. JACKSON'S PROCLAMATION.
HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH MILITARY DISTRICT, MOBILE, Sept. 21, 1814.

To the Free Colored Inhabitants of Louisiana:

Through a mistaken policy, you have been heretofore deprived of a participation in the glorious struggle for national rights in which our country is engaged. This no longer shall exist.

As sons of freedom, you are now called upon to defend our most inestimable blessing. As Americans, your country looks with confidence to her adopted children for a valorous support, as a faithful return for the advantages enjoyed under her mild and equitable government. As fathers, husbands, and brothers, you are summoned to rally around the standard of the eagle to defend all which is dear in existence.

Your country, although calling for your exertions, does not wish you to engage in her cause without remunerating you for the services rendered. Your intelligent minds are not to be led away by false representations. Your love of honor would cause you to despise the man who should attempt to deceive you. With the sincerity of a soldier and the language of truth I address you.

To every noble-hearted freeman of color volunteering to serve during the present contest with Great Britain, and no longer, there will be paid the same bounty, in money and lands, now received by the white soldiers of the United States, viz: $124 in money, and 160 acres of land. The non-commissioned officers and privates will also be entitled to the same monthly pay, daily rations, and clothes, furnished to any American soldier.

On enrolling yourselves in companies, the Major-General commanding will select officers for your government from your white fellow-citizens. Your non-commissioned officers will be appointed from among yourselves.

Due regard will be paid to the feelings of freemen and soldiers. You will not, by being associated with white men in the same corps, be exposed to improper comparison or unjust sarcasm. As a distinct, independent battalion or regiment, pursuing the path of glory, you will, undivided, receive the applause and gratitude of your countrymen.

To assure you of the sincerity of my intentions, and my anxiety to engage your invaluable services to our country, I have communicated my wishes to the Governor of Louisiana, who is fully informed as to the manner of enrollments, and will give you every necessary information on the subject of this address.

ANDREW JACKSON, Maj.-Gen. Comdg.

December 18, 1814, Gen. Jackson issued, in the French language, the following address to the colored members of his army:

"SOLDIERS! When, on the banks of the Mobile, I called you to take up arms, inviting you to partake the perils and glory of your white fellow-citizens, I expected much from you; for I was not ignorant that you possessed qualities most formidable to an invading enemy. I knew with what fortitude you could endure hunger and thirst, and all the fatigues of a campaign. *I knew well how you loved your native country*, and that you, as well as ourselves, had to defend what man holds most dear—his parents, wife, children, and property. *You have done more than I expected.* In addition to the previous qualities I before knew you to possess, I found among you a noble enthusiasm, which leads to the performance of great things.

"Soldiers! the President of the United States shall hear how praiseworthy was your conduct in the hour of danger, and the representatives of the American people will give you the praise your exploits entitle you to. Your General anticipates them in applauding your noble ardor.

"The enemy approaches; his vessels cover our lakes; our brave citizens are united, and all contention has ceased among them. Their only dispute is, who shall win the prize of valor, or who the most glory, its noblest reward.

"By order, THOMAS BUTLER, Aid-de-Camp."

—Here was Gen. Jackson, a lifelong Slaveholder, arming the Blacks of a Slaveholding region to defend that same, side by side with Whites, some of them slaveholders, against a White army. *He* says their previous exclusion from the ranks of our army was "through a mistaken policy," which "shall no longer exist." He assures them that their feelings as freemen and soldiers shall be respected—that their pay, bounty, lands, &c., shall be the same as those of the White soldiers fighting by their side—and, after having tested them, he tells them that, though he expected much of them, "You have done more than I expected," and promises to inform the President of their good behavior. And their conduct afterward in the night attack on the British camp was, warmly commended.

Now, we disclaim all knowledge of the art or trade of War. We have very little personal acquaintance with negroes. But Gen. Jackson was a natural soldier—such as God makes and West Point is apt to fail in—and had been intimate with negroes from his infancy. *He* said they would fight well and proved it—*he* organized and drilled them as an important element of National defense—*he* said it was "a mistaken policy" to confine them to digging and exclude them from fighting, and proved his faith by his works. Say, Messrs. Editors and writers! do you think you understand this matter better than Gen. Jackson did? Were the White defenders of New-Orleans "degraded" because there were Black ones also? And if *they* were not, how and why should the Union solders of *our* day be?

EUROPEAN DEMOCRACY AND INTERVENTION.

The discussion on the question of mediation in the House of Commons on July 18 leaves no doubt that the English Government is at present determined neither to offer its mediation nor to attempt any other interference in our affairs. It is hardly probable that Russia will in any case commit herself to any act hostile to the Union cause. The only power, then, whose intentions are still questionable is France; and the language of the entire official and semi-official French press shows clearly enough that her future policy toward our country is not likely to be governed by considerations of friendship. It is, therefore, of special interest to us to watch the relation of France to the political questions of Europe; for upon it depends, to a large extent, her ability to take any active part in American affairs.

The present complication of European politics has become exceedingly serious. It is said that the late national demonstration of the German riflemen at Frankfort filled visitors from abroad with the utmost surprise at the progress and prevalence of Democratic ideas throughout Germany. Even the *Revue des deux Mondes* expresses the opinion, that the next impulse for great popular movements in Europe will come, not from France, but from Germany. It is the general belief, that a movement of the utmost importance will soon take place in Central Europe. It would, of course, find sympathy in France, and would make a new foreign war, and especially of a war against a Democratic Government, a dangerous enterprise. ... another grave question awaits a speedy solution. The full liberation of the Christian provinces of Turkey, and consequently the entire reorganization of European Turkey, has become a ... sion. France, Russia, Prussia, and Italy, encourage the aspirations of the Christian tribes, while Austria and England lend their support to the Turkish Government. The crisis is at hand and may lead any moment to another Eastern War, which would hardly leave to France time and means to think of another American expedition.

Of still greater importance are the recent movements of Garibaldi. Garibaldi has always been the implacable enemy of Napoleon, whom he abhors as a tyrant. Though showing, in all other respects, a great deference to the wishes of Victor Emanuel, he has sternly refused to abate his fierce denunciations of the anti-democratic and despotic policy of Napoleon. These were never before so marked as at the recent great ovation which Garibaldi received at Palermo. Speaking of the French influence in Italy, he said:

"I must tell you this truth: Napoleon, the autocrat, the powerful tyrant of France, is not our friend. No. My words contain a disillusion, but the people of Italy must be undeceived. I do not speak to you of the French people. Like ourselves, they have need of liberty. To-day, unfortunately they are dragged down by despotism; but they are our brethren, and you must learn to distinguish between oppressors and oppressed."

The influence which Garibaldi, during his visit to Lower Italy, exercised over the minds of the entire people, was greater than ever before. The people were frantic with enthusiasm, and showed an attachment to his leadership which has few, if any, parallels in modern history. The weight of his words was felt in France as well as in Italy. No French paper dared to publish them. The Italian Ministry hastened to express in the Italian Parliament, and in diplomatic notes addressed to the French Government, its disapprobation of his language. An Italian correspondent of the semi-official *Patrie*, of Paris, a few days later, declared that Garibaldi repented of the rashness of his words, and would soon announce this publicly.

The advices received by the last European steamer have not only given the lie to this assertion of the correspondent of the *Patrie*, but they apprize us that Garibaldi repeated his denunciations of the Napoleonic policy at Marsala, and that amid an extraordinary scene of patriotic excitement, he used several times the phrase, "Rome or death!" to which the entire people responded, "Yes; Rome or death!" Since then, he has issued a proclamation to volunteers to assemble at Sicily, announcing that the time for action had arrived. If, as is believed, he goes to Rome, a conflict with France would seem to be unavoidable. Such a conflict, at this time, would at once produce an agitation which would not make it advisable for Napoleon to send any considerable force across the Atlantic.

From this complicated condition of European politics, we infer that the French Emperor will hardly find it in his interest to risk at present anything that may lead to a war with the United States; and that any hostile measure that he might take against the United States would be fraught with greater danger to his own power than to us.

CRIMINAL CARNAGE.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Herald.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 5, 1862.

* * * Yesterday morning, we had a little skirmish with some armed negroes who were seeking their freedom. They came from the plantations of Messrs. Morgan and Walker, about thirty miles down the coast. They arrived in the city at four in the morning, and, as they were marching up the levee, when near the French market, they were ordered by four policemen to halt, and on refusing to do so the policemen attempted to arrest them and called for aid. A number of other policemen soon arrived, and immediately a serious fight ensued, the negroes being armed with sugar-cane knives. *The were getting the best of the policemen, when four soldiers of the Twelfth Maine regiment came to their aid, when, after a struggle, in which the negroes fought desperately*, the police and soldiers were victorious.

One negro was killed, nine wounded, and six taken prisoners. Five of the police were pretty badly wounded. *The negroes said they were armed only to resist any attempt on the road to return them to slavery.*

There can be no question but that the policemen did their duty in arresting any band of armed men, whether black or white; but *if custom had not made it a law in this State for a planter to pay twenty-five dollars for every runaway negro arrested by a policeman*, I doubt if they would have been so zealous in performing their duty.

The above, it will be perceived, is from no "fanatic," no "Abolition" source, but is quoted literally and thoroughly from that eminent organ of Conservatism and champion of "the Union as it was"—*The N. Y. Herald*. Let us consider it:

These negroes were manifestly slaves of Rebels, as all the sugar-planters of Louisiana are, and left them expecting to find freedom and protection under the Union flag in New-Orleans. They found instead hostility and murder.

More than three weeks previously, Congress had passed, and on the 17th of July the President had signed, an act containing these provisions:

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That all slaves of persons who shall hereafter be engaged in rebellion against the Government of the United States, or who shall in any way give aid or comfort thereto, escaping from such persons, and taking refuge within the lines of the army; and all slaves captured from such persons, or deserted by them and coming under the control of the Government of the United States; and all slaves of such persons found or being within any place occupied by Rebel forces, and afterward occupied by the forces of the United States, shall be deemed captives of war, and shall be forever free of their servitude, and not again held as slaves.

—This is the law of the land, and was so more than three weeks prior to these New-Orleans murders. The former owners of those slaves had forfeited their claim to them by treason. The slaves had left them to take refuge within the lines of our armies, as they were by law encouraged and invited to do. In doing so, they were set upon by the notoriously disloyal Police of New-Orleans, intent on making $25 per head out of the fugitives by capturing and returning them to their masters. The negroes resisted, as they had a perfect right to do, and would have beaten off the kidnappers if the latter had not been aided by a band of Union soldiers. By the help of these, paid with the money, armed with the muskets and bayonets, of the American People, those freedmen were butchered back into unlawful bondage, or into their graves.

Had President Lincoln issued a Proclamation upon the passage of the Confiscation Act, setting forth the provisions and requirements of that Act, and directing all his Military, Naval, and civil subordinates to render ... obedience thereto, it is not possible that the tidings would not have reached New-Orleans ... Until such proclamation is made, we apprehend that similar outrages will be perpetrated in various localities. It is the right of commanders to be officially apprised of such new acts of Congress as materially affect them in the discharge of their duty. That duty should be made so plain that none can mistake or evade it. Men and brethren! do you want any more such slaughters of the innocent as this at New-Orleans? There is one and but one way to prevent them wholly. Its adoption rests with the President.

TRIUMPHS IN THE SOUTH-WEST.

The painful uncertainty which has for days overhung the Union arms in the South-West is at length fully and gloriously dispelled. We gave in our last conclusive refutations of the false Rebel bulletins announcing a signal triumph of their arms and the capture of the principal portion of the Union forces in the northern part of East Tennessee guarding the important pass into Kentucky, at Cumberland Gap. So far from any such disaster, the two smart skirmishes which have alone broken the torpor that had long prevailed in that quarter have resulted to the advantage of the National cause. We still hold the Gap, and the demonstrations of the Rebels upon it have been repulsed with far greater loss to them than to us. The Rebel bulletins affirming a Union defeat, with the loss of 3,000, 5,000 or (in their biggest bounce) 7,000 prisoners, are simply fabrications, as we know by messengers who left the Gap two days after our disaster is said to have occurred.

So with regard to affairs on the lower Mississippi. When the siege of Vicksburg was raised, leaving the Rebel ram Arkansas unharmed at her dock (and the operations against Vicksburg, whether by land or water, were so feebly, irresolutely prosecuted as to disgrace those who directed them) it was manifest that Baton Rouge would soon be attacked by the Rebels. It *was* so attacked at daylight on the 6th inst.—"the traitor Breckinridge" leading the column of assault. Gen. Williams on our side, though he had but 3,000 effective men against 5,000, disdained to avail himself of the shelter of the town, but formed his men outside as if on parade, met and repulsed the enemy's repeated charges, and finally drove them from the field, leaving their dead to be buried and their wounded to be cared for by our soldiers. The loss of the Rebels is considerably more than ours, and they retreated ten miles that night, having evidently no inclination to renew the attack with their present forces.

Breckinridge, in his bulletin, accounts for his repulse by the failure of the ram Arkansas to come to his aid. She didn't come because she couldn't. She was on her way to help him, by shelling our troops from the river while he assailed them from the land, when she encountered the Union gunboat Essex, which was looking for her. The Arkansas selected an advantageous position in a bend of the Mississippi and awaited her antagonist. The Essex closed with her, battered her with roundshot till she had worked a practicable hole in her stern, then shelled her till she lodged a shell in the ram's inwards, which set her on fire, burning her till her magazine caught and exploded, and sent what remained of her to the bottom. The survivors of her crew had of course previously escaped by flight to the adjacent shore. So the last in commission of the Rebel navy went under.

Such are the recent events in the South-West which, as they were first perverted through Rebel telegrams, were pronounced "squally" for the Union cause. There were no gunboats sunk nor transports taken off Baton Rouge by the Arkansas as they boastfully reported—for that redoubtable ram never saw Baton Rouge. The Union forces about Cumberland Gap have *not* been defeated and in good part captured—on the contrary, they have had the best of the two skirmishes that have taken place. Baton Rouge has *not* been taken by the Rebels, with four or six regiments of prisoners: on the contrary, they made the attack in their own time, with such force as they deemed ample, led by their late candidate for President, and were whaled to their heart's content. They retreated in good order, leaving their dead and severely wounded to us, with a few unwounded prisoners, but took no prisoners from us, and had not chosen to renew the attack on our strongly reënforced division five days afterward. Finally, the ram Arkansas, which disgraced our large fleet besieging Vicksburg by running through it and taking shelter under the guns of the Rebel batteries, and which beat off a gallant but badly supported attempt to cut her out and capture her, has been beaten in fair fight by a single gunboat and bequeathed to the catfish who revel in the mud at the bottom of the Mississippi. So much for the recent "squally" doings in the South-West. Will the Secesh letter-writers from our city to the European journals be good enough to make a note of these facts?

IOWA.

The Republicans of this State have nearly completed their more important nominations for the ensuing State Election. So far as we have heard they are as follows:

For Secretary of State	JAMES WRIGHT, Delaware Co.
For State Auditor	J. W. CATTELL, Cedar Co.
For State Treasurer	WILLIAM H. HOLMES, Jones Co.
For Attorney-General	CHAS. C. NOURSE, Polk Co.
For Register Land-Office	J. A. HARVEY, Fremont Co.
Representatives in Congress. 3d Dist.	WM. B. ALLISON, Dubuque Co.
4th Dist.	JAMES B. GRINNELL.
5th Dist.	JOHN A. KASSON.

Mr. Grinnell led, some ten years since, a colony of worthy, enterprising, industrious citizens from this city to form a settlement in the heart of Iowa, which has proved decidedly successful. He has since served a term in the State Senate to very general acceptance, and will make a quiet, industrious, effective Member of Congress.

Col. Kasson migrated from Massachusetts, was a polling member of the Chicago Convention, has since been First Assistant Postmaster-General, and resigned that post not long since. He will prove a very able and independent Member.

Mr. Allison is ... we are glad to note that all the nominees so far are new to Congress, though we believe the two present members ... are worthy and true men. But we want a strong infusion of new blood into the next House.

OUR STATE DRAFT.

Adjutant-Gen. Hillhouse's General Order governing the draft of Militia from our State to serve nine months unless the war shall meantime be ended, seems very minute and perspicuous, especially with regard to exemptions. It will be seen that lawyers, as such, are not exempted. Nor do we see why they should be.

Our State is to furnish 120,000 men in all, including the volunteers under the recent call. In determining the quota of each district or county, it is to be credited with its contributions to the Volunteers under the various requisitions since the 2d of July of this year. Counties and even townships that shall do this by volunteering are to be exempted from drafting altogether. Some will do it, but we have no belief that the whole number will be made up by volunteering. We judge that about Thirty Thousand will have to be drafted, should the drafting begin so early as the 10th of September. This cannot certainly exceed one-fifth of those subject to draft, after making all proper exemptions. If there are counties or townships which shall have furnished comparatively few Volunteers, they will have to contribute a larger proportion under the draft, and we shall not be surprised to hear that every fourth man subject to draft must in some localities be taken.

Nothing is said of the *color* of the conscripts, but "all able-bodied *citizens* between the ages of 18 and 45" are to be enrolled. This would include Blacks; but, as it has not been a custom in this State to enroll them, we presume they will be passed by as exempt. If a few hundreds more of our Democratic friends shall on this account be required to go, they, certainly, cannot complain of it, and we shall not.

So much has been said of this party or that, this locality or the other, having failed to supply its fair proportion of volunteers, that we are right glad that there is to be a draft, as very much will thereby be done to redress these inequalities, should they be found to exist.

Our city will fare well under the law as adopted, as she will be credited with all who have volunteered into her regiments since July 2, 1862, of whom it is notorious that a large proportion came hither from the rural districts on purpose. We do not believe our city's quota of the draft will be a large one.

We inadvertently committed an error a few days since in saying that General Hunter was a slaveholder, and a native of a slave State. Gen. Hunter was born in New-Jersey, and his father was a native of Pennsylvania. He never in all his life was the owner of a slave.

Col. Joel Turchin (now Brig.-General) has been *acquitted* of the charges brought against him. The story of *The Louisville Journal* that he had been convicted was—a mistake.

IMPORTANT FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

The Rebel Attack on Baton Rouge—The Assault Repulsed by the Rebels Repulsed with Heavy Loss—Gen. Williams Sent through the Horse—The Union Loss about 200—Rebels Flying from their Home—Gen. Breckinridge Lost His Right Arm.

The morning North Star, which left New-Orleans Aug 16, at 12 p.m., arrived at this port on the 20th. She passed the steamship Union Queen, and St. Mary's on the 17th, off W. Fort Jackson. The steamships Roanoke and Suwanee sailed on the 16th, pm at 3 p.m.

The following is an extract from a letter written by a man who was in Baton Rouge on the morning and after the fight at Baton Rouge:

From 2 to 10,000 Rebels, under Gen. Breckinridge, attacked about 3,000 Union soldiers stationed in the vicinity of Baton Rouge, at 4 a.m., on Tuesday, Aug. 5.

The fight lasted until 10, when the Rebels were badly repulsed, and retreated in a rush.

Gen. Williams was shot through the heart while rallying his right wing, which was being driven in by the overwhelming numbers.

The Vermont regiment behaved badly, except its officers. The Colonel was killed. The Hat Indians, 30th Massachusetts, Nineteenth Maine, and the Indiana did most of the fighting, and nobly too.

The Rebels, with their Indians, were wounded through the right shoulder.

Adjutant Hall, 30th Massachusetts, was shot through both legs; may have to lose one by amputation.

Lieut. Norcross, from Lowell, of 30th Massachusetts, across the back leg, pinned down by one of the thickets of the tight, and with his own bands tied to a tree, was shot dead, to be taken by the Rebels.

Many of our officers are wounded, and our total loss is killed, wounded, and missing is not far from certainly numbering nearly 200 killed and wounded.

The Rebel loss is very great, as evidenced by my own eyes.

The Rebel wounded report Gen. Breckinridge with loss of right arm.

Gen. Reynolds killed; Gen. Clark wounded and taken prisoner; Col. Allen fatally wounded and taken prisoner; Capt. Gibbs, dead.

Gen. Lovell is reported killed, but it is probably his brother, who is a Brigadier, and is in the Rebel army. One Rebel told me, as I was assisting his wounded, that the Rebel loss exceeds 500, killed, wounded, and missing.

Breckinridge cut a flag of truce for permission to bury his dead.

Niner's battery served the day when two-thirds its members were on the sick list.

The Rebels in Baton Rouge had from their houses cut wounded as they were being brought in, and engaged from houses in open rebel fire.

Breckinridge made a speech to his men, the night before, that they, as Southerners, are determined to have this fight in the South. Signed, Rebel.

Dr. Bellingham, a Rebel Surgeon, told his surgeon Jack, if any one expressed doubting Rebel fight, it immediately to the State House, he would surely be shot by a rebel. That—Dr. Bellingham—is a Rebel, and the Doctor did not.

The following from *The N. O. Delta* of the 16th has grown pretty complete history of the battle of Baton Rouge. We reproduce Col. Thomas W. Ed-ward's report of the action:

HEADQUARTERS 30TH MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS,
BATON ROUGE, Aug. 6, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that at 4 a.m. this morning I was roused by the bugle call, and immediately became aware of a heavy musketry firing in the direction of Brigadier-Gen. Williams's headquarters. I formed my regiment in line of battle, and marched in the direction of the fight, at four hours' distance and at great severity, the rebels having retreated.

In regard to state that Brig.-Gen. Williams was killed, I have the sad duty to report the fact.

During the battle our forces were drawn up in line, facing and a quarter of a mile from our original position, and the rebels were advancing in two lines of battle, with the Hat Indians on their left, and the Maine Regiment, and to deliver such a fire as to support the artillery, which was then in action, driven out; but our numbers being much inferior to theirs, and the men on the left being much embarrassed by foliage and bush, it was deemed advisable to retreat.

I am unable to give a report of the gallant conduct of the officers, which, I am sorry to say, are considerable.

Our loss has been very severe, killed, wounded, and missing, I am sorry to say, is considerable.

The rebels have suffered severely, I know, for all I can learn, is still retreating. I am expecting in a few days to be able to give a correct report of our loss, and the rebels, as the strongest force of the attacking force engaged numbered less than 5,000, the entire force of the rebels, with 12 or 14 Indians, with our loss, is severe.

The rebel forces approached with the intention of surprising our camp, but, being discovered, they made the attack at about six miles, and to-day we have engaged in the chase. The Hat Indians, as Indians in a state of a communication received by me, of late from Major-Gen. Butler, are treacherous and very treacherous. You will see by the letter of Major-Gen. Butler, that I have received orders to treat them as Indians, and to be prisoners of war.

I have also fully 70 wounded prisoners, that were left on the field, and have shown the rebels, under flag of truce, that we have no intention of treating them with any barbarity.

Our men behaved very nobly, and I have no fear of their conduct in future.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, yours, &c.,

THOS. W. EDWARD, Col. Commanding Post.

Capt. Geo. H. Gilman, Acting Adjutant-General.

The following is the communication of Gen. Beauregard to Gen. Lovell:

HEADQUARTERS CONFEDERATE FORCES ON THE FIELD,
BATON ROUGE, Aug. 5, 1862, 8 p.m.

To the Commanding Officer of the U. S. Forces in Baton Rouge:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inform you that I have just taken possession of the town of Baton Rouge, and that we are now in the rear of your forces, and that we have taken a large number of your men, and that we have taken the rear guard of your forces, and that we have taken the rear guard of your forces, and that we have taken the rear guard of your forces

The Weekly Tribune.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 21, 1862.

Among the Pines.

To Tribune Clubs.—To enable our subscribers to obtain "Among the Pines" at a low rate, we will send
6 Copies for $2, postpaid—$1 50 if by express.
10 Copies for $4, postpaid—$3 00 if by express.
21 Copies for $8, postpaid—$6 00 if by express.
Address THE TRIBUNE, No. 154 Nassau-st., New-York.

THE PRAYER OF TWENTY MILLIONS.

To Abraham Lincoln, President of the U. States:

Dear Sir: I do not intrude to tell you—for you must know already—that a great proportion of those who triumphed in your election, and of all who desire the unqualified suppression of the Rebellion now desolating our country, are sorely disappointed and deeply pained by the policy you seem to be pursuing with regard to the slaves of Rebels. I write only to set succinctly and unmistakably before you what we require, what we think we have a right to expect, and of what we complain.

I. We require of you, as the first servant of the Republic, charged especially and preëminently with this duty, that you EXECUTE THE LAWS. Most emphatically do we demand that such laws as have been recently enacted, which therefore may fairly be presumed to embody the *present* will and to be dictated by the *present* needs of the Republic, and which, after due consideration have received your personal sanction, shall by you be carried into full effect, and that you publicly and decisively instruct your subordinates that such laws exist, that they are binding on all functionaries and citizens, and that they are to be obeyed to the letter.

II. We think you are strangely and disastrously remiss in the discharge of your official and imperative duty with regard to the emancipating provisions of the new Confiscation Act. Those provisions were designed to fight Slavery with Liberty. They prescribe that men loyal to the Union, and willing to shed their blood in her behalf, shall no longer be held, with the Nation's consent, in bondage to persistent, malignant traitors, who for twenty years have been plotting and for sixteen months have been fighting to divide and destroy our country. Why these traitors should be treated with tenderness by you, to the prejudice of the dearest rights of loyal men, we cannot conceive.

III. We think you are unduly influenced by the counsels, the representations, the menaces, of certain fossil politicians hailing from the Border Slave States. Knowing well that the heartily, unconditionally loyal portion of the White citizens of those States do not expect nor desire that Slavery shall be upheld to the prejudice of the Union—(for the truth of which we appeal not only to every Republican residing in those States, but to such eminent loyalists as H. Winter Davis, Parson Brownlow, the Union Central Committee of Baltimore, and to *The Nashville Union*)—we ask you to consider that Slavery is everywhere the inciting cause and sustaining base of treason: the most slaveholding sections of Maryland and Delaware being this day, though under the Union flag, in full sympathy with the Rebellion, while the Free-Labor portions of Tennessee and of Texas, though writhing under the bloody heel of Treason, are unconquerably loyal to the Union. So emphatically is this the case, that a most intelligent Union banker of Baltimore recently avowed his confident belief that a majority of the present Legislature of Maryland, though elected as and still professing to be Unionists, are at heart desirous of the triumph of the Jeff. Davis conspiracy; and when asked how they could be won back to loyalty, replied—"Only by the complete Abolition of Slavery." It seems to us the most obvious truth, that whatever strengthens or fortifies Slavery in the Border States strengthens also Treason, and drives home the wedge intended to divide the Union. Had you from the first refused to recognize in those States, as here, any other than unconditional loyalty—that which stands for the Union, whatever may become of Slavery—those States would have been, and would be, far more helpful and less troublesome to the defenders of the Union than they have been, or now are.

IV. We think timid counsels in such a crisis calculated to prove perilous, and probably disastrous. It is the duty of a Government so wantonly, wickedly assailed by Rebellion as ours has been to oppose force to force in a defiant, dauntless spirit. It cannot afford to temporize with traitors nor with semi-traitors. It must not bribe them to behave themselves, nor make them fair promises in the hope of disarming their causeless hostility. Representing a brave and high-spirited people, it can afford to forfeit anything else better than its own self-respect, or their admiring confidence. For our Government even to seek, after war has been made on it, to dispel the affected apprehensions of armed traitors that their cherished privileges may be assailed by it, is to invite insult and encourage hopes of its own downfall. The rush to arms of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, is the true answer at once to the Rebel raids of John Morgan and the traitorous sophistries of Beriah Magoffin.

V. We complain that the Union cause has suffered, and is now suffering immensely, from mistaken deference to Rebel Slavery. Had you, Sir, in your Inaugural Address, unmistakably given notice that, in case the Rebellion already commenced were persisted in, and your efforts to preserve the Union and enforce the laws should be resisted by armed force, *you would recognize no loyal person as rightfully held in Slavery by a traitor*, we believe the Rebellion would therein have received a staggering if not fatal blow. At that moment, according to the returns of the most recent elections, the Unionists were a large majority of the voters of the Slave States. But they were composed in good part of the aged, the feeble, the wealthy, the timid—the young, the reckless, the aspiring, the adventurous, had already been largely lured by the gamblers and negro-traders, the politicians by trade and the conspirators by instinct, into the toils of Treason. Had you then proclaimed that Rebellion would strike the shackles from the slaves of every traitor, the wealthy and the cautious would have been supplied with a powerful inducement to remain loyal. As it was, every coward in the South soon became a traitor from fear; for Loyalty was perilous, while Treason seemed comparatively safe. Hence the boasted unanimity of the South—a unanimity based on Rebel terrorism and the fact that immunity and safety were found on that side, danger and probable death on ours. The Rebels from the first have been eager to confiscate, imprison, scourge and kill; we have fought wolves with the devices of sheep. The result is just what might have been expected. Tens of thousands are fighting in the Rebel ranks to-day whose original bias and natural leanings would have led them into ours.

VI. We complain that the Confiscation Act which you approved is habitually disregarded by your Generals, and that no word of rebuke for them from you has yet reached the public ear. Fremont's Proclamation and Hunter's Order favoring Emancipation were promptly annulled by you; while Halleck's No. 3, forbidding fugitives from Slavery to Rebels to come within his lines—an order as unmilitary as inhuman, and which received the hearty approbation of every traitor in America—with scores of like tendency, have never provoked even your remonstrance. We complain that the officers of your Armies have habitually repelled rather than invited the approach of slaves who would have gladly taken the risks of escaping from their Rebel masters to our camps, bringing intelligence often of inestimable value to the Union cause. We complain that those who *have* thus escaped to us, avowing a willingness to do for us whatever might be required, have been brutally and madly repulsed, and often surrendered to be scourged, maimed and tortured by the ruffian traitors, who pretend to own them. We complain that a large proportion of our regular Army Officers, with many of the Volunteers, evince far more solicitude to uphold Slavery than to put down the Rebellion. And finally, we complain that you, Mr. President, elected as a Republican, knowing well what an abomination Slavery is, and how emphatically it is the core and essence of this atrocious Rebellion, seem never to interfere with these atrocities, and never give a direction to your Military subordinates, which does not appear to have been conceived in the interest of Slavery rather than of Freedom.

VII. Let me call your attention to the recent tragedy in New-Orleans, whereof the facts are obtained entirely through Pro-Slavery channels. A considerable body of resolute, able-bodied men, held in Slavery by two Rebel sugar-planters in defiance of the Confiscation Act which you have approved, left plantations thirty miles distant and made their way to the great mart of the South-West, which they knew to be in the undisputed possession of the Union forces. They made their way safely and quietly through thirty miles of Rebel territory, expecting to find freedom under the protection of our flag. Whether they had or had not heard of the passage of the Confiscation Act, they reasoned logically that we could not kill them for [illegible] oppressors, who had through treason become our implacable enemies. They came to us for liberty and protection, for which they were willing to render their best service: they met with hostility, captivity, and murder. The barking of the base curs of Slavery in this quarter deceives no one—not even themselves. They say, indeed, that the negroes had no right to appear in New-Orleans armed (with their implements of daily labor in the cane-field); but no one doubts that they would gladly have laid these down if assured that they should be free. They were set upon and maimed, captured and killed, because they sought the benefit of that act of Congress which they may not specifically have heard of, but which was none the less the law of the land—which they had a clear *right* to the benefit of—which it was *somebody's* duty to publish far and wide, in order that so many as possible should be impelled to desist from serving Rebels and the Rebellion and come over to the side of the Union. They sought their liberty in strict accordance with the law of the land—they were butchered or reënslaved for so doing by the help of Union soldiers enlisted to fight against Slaveholding Treason. It was *somebody's* fault that they were so murdered—if others shall hereafter suffer in like manner, in default of explicit and public direction to your generals that they are to recognize and obey the Confiscation Act, the world will lay the blame on *you*. Whether you will choose to bear it through future History and at the bar of God, I will not judge. I can only hope.

VIII. On the face of this wide earth, Mr. President, there is not one disinterested, determined, intelligent champion of the Union cause who does not feel that all attempts to put down the Rebellion and at the same time uphold its inciting cause are preposterous and futile—that the Rebellion, if crushed out to-morrow, would be renewed within a year if Slavery were left in full vigor—that Army officers who remain to this day devoted to Slavery can at best be but half-way loyal to the Union—and that every hour of deference to Slavery is an hour of added and deepened peril to the Union. I appeal to the testimony of your Embassadors in Europe. It is freely at your service, not at mine. Ask them to tell you candidly whether the seeming subserviency of your policy to the slaveholding, slavery-upholding interest, is not the perplexity, the despair of statesmen of all parties, and be admonished by the general answer!

IX. I close as I began with the statement that what an immense majority of the Loyal Millions of your countrymen require of you is a frank, declared, unqualified, ungrudging execution of the laws of the land, more especially of the Confiscation Act. That Act gives freedom to the slaves of Rebels coming within our lines, or whom those lines may at any time inclose—we ask you to render it due obedience by publicly requiring all your subordinates to recognize and obey it. The Rebels are everywhere using the late anti-negro riots in the North, as they have long used your officers' treatment of negroes in the South, to convince the slaves that they have nothing to hope from a Union success—that we mean in that case to sell them into a bitterer bondage to defray the cost of the war. Let them impress this as a truth on the great mass of their ignorant and credulous bondmen, and the Union will never be restored—never. We cannot conquer Ten Millions of People united in solid phalanx against us, powerfully aided by Northern sympathizers and European allies. We must have scouts, guides, spies, cooks, teamsters, diggers and choppers from the Blacks of the South, whether we allow them to fight for us or not, or we shall be baffled and repelled. As one of the millions who would gladly have avoided this struggle at any sacrifice but that of Principle and Honor, but who now feel that the triumph of the Union is indispensable not only to the existence of our country but to the well-being of mankind, I entreat you to render a hearty and unequivocal obedience to the law of the land.

Yours, HORACE GREELEY.

New-York, August 19, 1862.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Wednesday, Aug. 13, 1862.

HARBOR DEFENSES.

Plans for the defense of the harbor of New-York, designed by Mr. Norman Wiard, including iron-clad forts and ships, have been examined during the last few days by prominent citizens representing great commercial interests. These plans were prepared and brought to this city some weeks since, where they have been examined at Willard's by the President, Secretary Welles, Senators Wilson and Hale and other members of Congress, Prof. Henry, Capts. Rodman and Dahlgren, the inventors of great guns, Admirals Gregory and Foote, Chief Engineers Isherwood and Steimers, the late and present Assistant Chief of Ordnance for the Navy, Capt. Henry A. Wise, Major Wade, Capt. Benton, Major Haggner, and many other eminent ordnance officers, scientific men, and engineers, and have elicited the most favorable opinions and much surprise at the originality and scientific ability displayed by their non-official projector. These defenses are to be armed with guns of an entirely original construction, weighing 60 tuns each, and projecting rifled solid shot, weighing 1,000 pounds; they are also to be available for shell and grape.

The guns in question are constructed upon the important discovery made by Mr. Wiard, while manufacturing large steel guns from drawings furnished by Capt. Dahlgren for the Navy Department, that there are two elements of force developed in the combustion of gunpowder which co-operate in the bursting of guns, namely, the direct expansive force, and the action of heat, which unequally expands the inner metal of the gun, this last being the chief cause of the failure of all large guns, and an insuperable barrier to the construction of guns larger than the 11-inch smooth-bore and 6-inch rifle, by existing forms and methods, while even these sizes cannot be considered absolutely safe under rapid firing and changes of temperature of different seasons and localities. The illustrations of this fact, as presented by Mr. Wiard, amount to demonstration, and have produced no little flutter among persons who have been urging their claims for contracts to make 15-inch guns for the arming of the turrets of the new Monitors. Mr. Wiard and his plans and working models will be called before the Common Council and the Chamber of Commerce, with a view to settling the plan of defense for our harbor, to be carried out under the direction of our city and State authorities.

DEAD LETTERS.

An act of [illegible] 21, 1862, authorized the Postmaster-General to return dead letters, "except those containing circulars and other worthless matter, to their writers, whenever their names can be ascertained," and "to employ for that purpose not exceeding twenty-five additional clerks, at an average salary of $600 per annum, provided that he is satisfied that the receipts for dead-letter postage will amount to a sum sufficient to pay the aggregate compensation of the said clerks."

Under the provisions of this act, the whole number of dead letters not containing valuable inclosures sent out within six months ending Aug. 1, was 476 703.

Of these, 52,455 were returned because not called for.
9,658 were returned because refused.
2,830 were returned because writers moved away.
10,634 were returned because writers not known or found.
309 were returned because writers had gone to the war.
249 were returned because writers were absent.
and 863 were returned for various other causes—making the whole number returned 76,998—leaving the number actually delivered, 399,705.

The whole amount of postage received on these letters at six cents each	$23,983 30
Deduct expenses incurred in sending them out	10,000 00
And there remains a gross revenue to the Department	$13,983 30
Out of this sum Postmasters will receive 50 per cent for commissions on postages collected	11,991 15
Which would leave a net profit to the Department for six months of	$1,991 15

Being at the rate of nearly $4,000 per annum.

Washington, Thursday, Aug. 14, 1862.

PERSONAL RENCOUNTER.

Quite a fray occurred in the reading-room of Willard's Hotel this morning. A citizen of New-Jersey was criticising the campaign of Gen. McClellan. A young Pro-Slavery captain of the regular army, just after denouncing Gen. Banks, pompously denied the right of civilians to criticise McClellan. The New-Jerseyman said the substantial men, who pay the taxes, had a right to say, and he, for one, would say, what he pleased of any officer; whereupon the captain called him "coward." A struggle ensued, when the officer, soundly castigated, withdrew, humiliated and chagrined at the lesson he had learned.

Washington, Friday, Aug. 15, 1862.

INTERNAL REVENUE APPOINTMENTS.

The following additional appointments have been made under the Internal Revenue law.

Connecticut.—1st District, Mark Howard of Hartford, Collector; Alphonso C. Crosby of Vernon, Assessor. 2d District, Hon. John Woodruff, ex-Congressman, of New-Haven, Collector; John B. Wright, Assessor. 3d District, Ezra Dean of Woodstock, Collector; Jesse S. Ely of Newark, Assessor. 4th District, David F. Hollister of Bridgeport, Collector; Reuben Rockwell of Colbrook, Assessor.

New-Jersey—First District—The Hon. S. Sharp of Salem, Collector, and Josiah C. Sparks, Carpenter's Landing, Assessor; Second, Stephen B. Smith of Hopewell, Collector, Geo. W. Cowperthwaite of Toms River, Assessor; Third, Elnathan Marsh of Plainfield, Collector; Robert Reeding of Hackettstown, Assessor.

Washington, Aug. 17, 1862.

MORE REBEL INHUMANITY.

Col. Corcoran says Gen. Prince, taken prisoner in the recent battle beyond Culpepper, is kept in prison over a dead-house, and that all the other officers captured from Gen. Pope's command are shamefully and tyrannically treated.

THE REBEL LOSSES AT CEDAR MOUNTAIN.

Col. Fuller of the 105th New-York is here to-day. The Colonel, after the battle beyond Culpepper, mingled freely with the Confederate officers, under the protection of the Rebel flag of truce, and says the Rebel officers admitted great losses from the effects of our artillery. They admit a loss heavier than ours, and say the same discharge from our artillery, which killed Gen. Winder, also killed four commissioned officers.

THE CAPTURE OF THE STEAMER COLUMBIA.

The Navy Department has received some particulars of the capture of the steamer Columbia by the Santiago de Cuba. She was taken about 75 miles from Abaco, after a chase of six hours. She had left Nassau the day previous, ostensibly bound for St. John's. She was under British colors, but had no register whatever. She is loaded with munitions of war, cannon, rifles, powder, shell, cartridges, army blankets, and iron plates. She is a new, fast propeller, of iron, provided with ports, and probably intended for a Confederate gunboat. This is her first attempt at running the blockade, and she had on board Charleston, Savannah, and Bahama pilots.

ARRIVAL OF STATE PRISONERS.

Mr. Isaac Keyes, Deputy Marshal of Illinois, has arrived here, in charge of the following State prisoners: Amos Green, a prominent lawyer of Paris, Iowa, charged with writing incendiary articles in opposition to the war. He has been paroled, and is going home to encourage enlistments. He says he did not intend to infringe any law. Also, Michael Mehaffy and Frank Odell, publishers of the paper at Paris who printed the articles, were also arrested. Henry Davis, a farmer, of Mount Auburn, Christian County, Illinois, for giving aid and comfort to the Rebellion. Dr. A. B. Hewitt, of Sangamon County, Illinois, for secreting prisoners and discouraging enlistments. J. W. Smith, an adventurer, for inventing a torpedo for blowing up engines on railroads, an infernal machine of great destructiveness; he is a man 65 or 70 years of age, and calls himself the Wandering Jew. No one knows where he is from or who he is, only that he has been detected by his correspondence and acts as an emissary and spy of the Rebels. The railroad engineers at the State line between Illinois and Indiana were much incensed against Smith, and threatened to lynch him, but the officers ordered the train forward ahead of time and brought him along. All of the above, except Green, are confined in the old Capitol prison.

FRESH TROOPS TAKING THE FIELD.

The re-enforcements of our armies in the field, raised under the President's late calls, are now reaching their respective destinations at the rate of 5,000 a day.

Washington, Monday, Aug. 18, 1862.

OFFICIAL WAR BULLETIN.

APPOINTMENTS CONFINED TO MERITORIOUS OFFICERS.

War Department, Adj't.-Gen's Office,
Washington, Aug. 16, 1862.

General Orders, No. 111.—*First:* Hereafter no appointments of Major-General or Brigadier-General will be given except to officers of the regular army for meritorious and distinguished services during the war, or to volunteer officers who by some successful achievement in the field shall have displayed the military abilities required for the duties of a general officer.

Second: No appointment to such grades will be issued by the War Department till an examination is made to ascertain if there are any charges or evidence against the character, conduct or fitness of the appointee, and if there should be any such charges or evidence, a special report of the same will be made to the President.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Ass't Adjutant-General.

SERENADE TO COL. CORCORAN.

This afternoon Col. Corcoran was serenaded by a regiment. It was drawn up under the balcony, and, amid continued outbreaks of applause, the Colonel addressed Col. Corcoran from his horse. He said he was proud to give honor to Col. Corcoran, who, for long months of weary captivity, had stood by his country and her cause. His name was as familiar as household words to every American, and the patient patriotism with which he said, "If I can serve my country better behind the rusty grate of a dismal prison than amid the clashing of arms on the battle-field, I will do it," found a response in every heart.

We come, said he, only as the foremost swell of the grand wave of the great army of patriots rallying from the fields and the workshops of the North to defend constitutional liberty, only the forerunner of the army of brave men marching to crush the enemies of the Republic.

Col. Corcoran, who was introduced as General, after returning thanks for the honor paid him, said: "Such an honor is enough to repay me for all the lonely moments of my captivity. My suffering has, however, been nothing to that of the brave men whose stalwart forms have fallen on the battle-fields of the Union; nothing to the suffering of the Nation. [illegible] my captivity which would compromise her dignity at home or among the nations."

Washington, Tuesday, Aug. 19, 1862.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. BURNSIDE.

Gen. Burnside arrived from the army of Virginia this evening.

THE PRESS CENSORSHIP.

The mind of the Government is again agitated touching the censorship of the press. Complaints have been made that news of important movements by the National armies is prematurely published in some of the New-York journals.

GEN. CLAY AND EMANCIPATION.

If Gen. Cassius M. Clay shall be assigned to the command West of the Mississippi, as is rumored, it will be with the distinct understanding that he is to proclaim Emancipation at his discretion and at his own time. It will be remembered that Gen. Clay said in a public speech recently that he would never draw his sword except in the service of Freedom.

THE POSTAGE-STAMP CURRENCY.

The manufacturers of postage currency will begin to deliver the bills to Assistant Treasurer Cisco, in New-York, to-morrow and will continue to deliver them at the rate of $27,000 worth a day. The bills are about a quarter as large as Treasury Notes, and are of four denominations: five, ten, twenty-five, and fifty cents respectively.

APPOINTMENT OF MIDSHIPMEN.

The President, in accordance with the late law, has appointed the following named midshipmen, he being authorized to select two from the District of Columbia, ten at large, and three yearly, selected from boys enlisted in the navy:

At Large.—Wm. F. Hall, of the District of Columbia; Albert F. Robinson of New-York; Lyman G. Spalding of New-Hampshire; Thomas G. Welch of Connecticut; Edmund M. Scott of Maryland; Downs L. Wilson of the District of Columbia; John E. Pillsbury of Massachusetts; Lewis W. Frost of Massachusetts; Edward Lingee Amery of Massachusetts; Robert of Illinois.

Enlisted Boys Appointed.—Thomas S. Flood, William Costello, Frederick M. Wise.

COL. CORCORAN'S PRISON EXPERIENCE.

Gen. Corcoran has concluded to furnish the material for the publication of his experience in Southern prisons.

APPOINTMENTS UNDER THE TAX LAW.

The following appointments, under the Tax Law, have been made for Michigan:

1st District—L. G. Birny of Adrian, Collector; Joshua R. Bennett of Adrian, Assessor.
2d District—Allen H. Morrison of St. Joseph, Collector; Elijah House of Paw Paw, Assessor.
3d District—Ira Mayhew of Albion, Collector; Whitney Jones of Lansing, Assessor.
4th District—Aaron B. Turner of Grand Rapids, Collector; Alonzo Sessions of Ionia, Assessor.
5th District—Giles Hubbard of Mount Clemens, Collector; Luther Beasley of Burlington, Assessor.
6th District—Samuel L. Warren of Flint, Collector; Towns end North of Vassar, Assessor.

Washington, Wednesday, Aug. 20, 1862.

ARRIVAL OF EXCHANGED PRISONERS.

About 80 returned prisoners, of all grades, from Southern prisons, arrived here to-day.

LIEUT.-COL. BENEDICT ON THE WAR.

Lieut.-Col. Lewis Benedict of the 4th Excelsior Regiment, an exchanged prisoner, arrived here to-day, who has been confined at Salisbury, N. C., since his capture in the battle of Williamsburg, says that we are in danger of underrating the strength and the efficiency of the Rebel army. Man for man he believes it to be quite equal to ours, because, although their rank and file may not be, as raw material, equal to the Northmen, they are trained to bush-fighting, the style of warfare, which they affect, and in which they force us to meet them.

They are also, he thinks, both privates and junior officers better disciplined as regards habits of subordination, the same castes which exist at the South being reproduced in the army. On the other hand, however, they show demoralization after a battle, when they scatter, every man for himself. In numbers Col. Benedict thinks their armies the equal of ours.

In July they began to put in force their universal conscription law, which swept into the ranks all able-bodied men between the ages of 16 and 40 years of age. Regiments thus raised are heavily re-enforcing their troops in the field. A whole new brigade of them, for example, from North Carolina, passed the Salisbury prison, bound for Richmond, a few days ago.

Since the order for a draft in the North, a fresh conscription of able-bodied men in the Rebel States, between the ages of 14 and 60, has been ordered, and is now being made. But however large and efficient the Rebel armies may be, Col. Benedict thinks them greatly deficient in transportation and provisions, and feels sure that we shall starve them if we do not whip them into submission. They not rarely go into battle on empty stomachs, as our men did at Bull Run, so miserable is their commissariat.

He heard Rebels a week ago, while extolling their heroes, speak of his rapid promotion within a few months from being the commander of a petty brigade of three or four thousand men to the leadership of a large army. Gens. Johnson and Lee remain at the Rebel capital, in order, as is supposed, to leave Jackson in command, and the army the full prestige of his name. Of our Generals, Col. Benedict heard Rosecrans, who has of late been practically shelved, most highly spoken of.

The fortifications about Richmond, so far as could be judged from a distance, seemed numerous but small, and not very formidable. They were built so as to command the roads leading to the Rebel capital. Col. Benedict passed near enough to the new Merrimac to have decided impressions concerning that craft. He does not hold her in high esteem, and is sure that she could not stand against the Monitor for an hour. She cannot be completed within a month.

Of the available Unionism of North Carolina Col. Benedict does not speak hopefully. Unionists there are, no doubt. But many of them have been forced into the Rebel armies and will be made to fight. The election of Col. Vance as Governor is regarded as a triumph of the army over the civilian interest. Col. Benedict saw Vance at Petersburg, where his regiment is stationed, and is of the opinion that he was hand and glove with the Rebel leaders.

Col. Benedict is another witness to the shocking treatment of the Union prisoners. Even at Salisbury where they fare the best, the bad food and close confinement in filthy rooms were intolerable. Four deaths occurred in the prison a day for considerable periods. At one time twenty were driven crazy by their sufferings, but at Richmond the condition of things was much worse.

Our sick and wounded soldiers in no condition to be exchanged with their fellows were lying with no mattress between them and the bare floor, with not a blanket nor a sheet, and in some cases not even a shirt, to cover them, with no food but the wretched army rations. Our exchanged officers, on learning their condition, took up a subscription on their behalf, and gave them their blankets and surplus clothing.

Col. Benedict is eager, and in this he says he expresses the desire of all who came with him from Rebeldom, to get to work again. He will command a regiment if he can get one, if not, he will resume his old position. He says, and in this, too, says that the others are with him, that the harshest measures toward the Rebels are the best. He spurns conciliation, and cries war to the knife.

He believes in emancipation as a means of crushing the rebellion. The slaves, he says, are all our friends, show their friendship toward Union prisoners in all safe ways, and will be speedily heard from in response to an order of freedom. He would use the freedmen in all ways in which they can serve. [illegible] Benedict's judgment, the most terrible [illegible] the North has yet drawn. The Rebels wince at it as it stands on the statute book, only executed in part as it is. Similar views touching the true war policy, all the exchanged officers, including Col. Corcoran, and even Maj. Cassidy and Col. Crocker, are understood to hold.

THE TIME FOR VOLUNTEERING.

Congressman Odell and others are urging the Government to extend the time for volunteering in the new regiments to the 1st of September, when drafting is to begin. Under the recent order of the War Department no bounties are to be paid after the 22d instant, but it is possible that regiments nearly full on that day will be allowed to recruit at present for ten days longer.

THE TREASURY SMALL NOTES.

The first installment of one and two-dollar Treasury Notes was received at the Department to-day, and the issue has commenced.

SMUGGLING LIQUOR WITHIN THE ARMY LINES.

The Treasury and War Departments are framing regulations intended to put a stop to the smuggling of liquors within the lines of our armies, which has been going on to an enormous extent.

THE TAX LAW APPOINTMENTS FOR NEW-YORK.

Secretary Chase and Commissioner Boutwell, assisted by prominent New-Yorkers, both regulars and volunteers, were hard at work to-day on the appointments of Collectors and Assessors for New-York under the Tax Law. It is expected that the names of the successful candidates will be announced to-morrow.

INDIANA'S APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments, by Congressional districts, for Indiana under the Tax Law were announced to-day:

First District—Collector, Horace B. Shepherd, Vincennes; Assessor, John Pitcher, Mt. Vernon.
Second District—Collector, Daniel Sigler, Clark County; Assessor, Thomas C. Slaughter, Corydon.
Third District—Collector, John S. S. Hunter, Bloomington; Assessor, Wm. F. Browning, Bloomington.
Fourth District—Collector, James L. Yale, Osgood; Assessor, W. V. Kyger.
Fifth District—Collector, Caleb Johnson, Henry County; Assessor, John Yaryan, Richmond.
Sixth District—Collector, Theodore P. Haughey, Indianapolis; Assessor, Wm. A. Bradshaw, Indianapolis.
Seventh District—Collector, John G. Crain, Rockville; Assessor, Jos. Farrington, Terre Haute.
Eighth District—Collector, John L. Smith, Stockwell; Assessor, Jos. Potter, Delhi.
Ninth District—Collector, John F. Dodds, Logansport; Assessor, David Turner, Crown Point.
Tenth District—Collector, Warren H. Withers, Fort Wayne; Assessor, Wm. Williams, Warsaw.
Eleventh District—Collector, Dewitt C. Chapman, Noblesville; Assessor, Stearns Fisher, Wabash.

RAILROAD AND TELEGRAPH CONSTRUCTION COMMISSIONERS.

Under the authority of the act of July 1, 1862, to aid the construction of railroads and telegraph lines to the Pacific Ocean, the Secretary of the Interior has appointed the following-named gentlemen to be Commissioners, in conjunction with the other Commissioners named in the act, viz.: Samuel J. Tilden and Henry V. Poor of New-York; Wm. T. Griswold of Indiana, Robert W. Latham of the District of Columbia, and Dr. O. M. Mezencraft of California.

GEN. BUTLER AND THE CONSUL OF THE NETHERLANDS.

The Hon. Reverdy Johnson of Maryland has made his report to the Government upon the points in the administration of affairs in New-Orleans, he not long since went thither to investigate; and the President has approved its conclusions. It is understood that he recommends the return to the Consul of the Netherlands of the $800,000 seized by Gen. Butler; that the $716,000 be returned to the French Consul; and also that a large amount of sugars and other merchandise be relinquished to the Greek, British, and other foreign merchants domiciled in New-Orleans, as, according to Mr. Johnson, these seizures by Gen. Butler cannot be justified by civil or military law.

NEW MILITARY PRISON.

Another military prison has been prepared. It is a flour warehouse in Georgetown, capable of accommodating 500 to 600. About 100 are at present confined there.

THE PRESIDENT'S COLONIZATION PLAN.

Letters have been received here by the Rev. Jas. Mitchell, Agent of Emigration, from the Rev. H. H. Garnet of New-York, and other colored men of influence at the North, warmly seconding the plan of the President for the colonization of the free negroes in Central America.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. CORCORAN.

Gen. Corcoran has received power from the Government to raise a brigade. Already he has received numerous letters tendering him men and officers. The 69th will re-enlist again and enter the field in his new brigade. The Gen. has the promise of one regiment from the City of Washington, and the chief officers have already been selected.

SPECULATING IN GOVERNMENT COIN.

Maj. Folsom, a Paymaster of Burnside's corps, was arrested here on Monday for withholding Government coin when required to deposit it at the Treasury. He was confined in the Old Capitol prison, but is now released on parole to settle his accounts.

Instances are known of selling coin to New York Banks and putting their small notes in circulation in one army corps; at least the notes of the Park Bank have been very largely circulated in this way.

Government coin has also been sold by the Paymasters to army Sutlers at large premiums, and purchases of cotton on speculation have been made in specie when Government notes were refused.

THE POTOMAC ARMY'S MARCH ACROSS THE CHICKAHOMINY.

Gen. Burnside says he never saw a grander sight than was presented by the late Army of the Potomac while marching over the pontoon bridge across the Chickahominy.

THE CENSORSHIP OF THE PRESS.

The Tribune correspondents with Gen. Pope's army have not yet made their appearance, but the order for the exclusion of all civilians from the lines of the Army of Virginia has been issued, as we are informed, by Gen. Halleck.

THE COLONIZATION OF PEOPLE OF AFRICAN DESCENT.

Interview With President Lincoln—Speech of the President—He Holds that the White and Black Races Cannot Dwell Together—He Urges Intelligent Colored Men to Exert Themselves for Colonization—He Suggests Central America as the Colony.

Washington, Thursday, July 14, 1862.

This afternoon the President of the United States gave audience to a Committee of colored men at the White House. They were introduced by the Rev. J. Mitchell, Commissioner of Emigration. E. M. Thomas, the Chairman, remarked that they were there by invitation to hear what the Executive had to say to them. Having all been seated, the President, after a few preliminary observations, informed them that a sum of money had been appropriated by Congress, and placed at his disposition for the purpose of aiding the colonization in some country of the people, or a portion of them, of African descent, thereby making it his duty, as it had for a long time been his inclination, to favor that cause; and why, he asked, should the people of your race be colonized, and where? Why should they leave this country? This is, perhaps, the first question for proper consideration. You and we are different races. We have between us a broader difference than exists between almost any other two races. Whether it is right or wrong I need not discuss, but this physical difference is a great disadvantage to us both, as I think your race suffer very greatly, many of them by living among us, while ours suffer from your presence. In a word we suffer on each side. If this is admitted, it affords a reason at least why we should be separated. You here are freemen I suppose.

A Voice: Yes, sir.

The President—Perhaps you have long been free, or all your lives. Your race are suffering, in my judgment, the greatest wrong inflicted on any people. But even when you cease to be slaves, you are yet far removed from being placed on an equality with the white race. You are cut off from many of the advantages which the other race enjoy. The aspiration of men is to enjoy equality with the best when free, but on this broad continent, not a single man of your race is made the equal of a single man of ours. Go where you are treated the best, and the ban is still upon you.

I do not propose to discuss this, but to present it as a fact with which we have to deal. I cannot alter it if I would. It is a fact, about which we all think and feel alike, I and you. We look to our condition, owing to the existence of the two races on this continent. I need not recount to you the effects upon white men, growing out of the institution of Slavery. I believe in its general evil effects on the white race. See our present condition—the country engaged in war! our white men cutting one another's throats, none knowing how far it will extend; and then consider what we know to be the truth. But for your race among us there could not be war, although many men engaged on either side do not care for you one way or the other. Nevertheless, I repeat, without the institution of Slavery and the colored race as a basis, the war could not have an existence.

It is better for us both, therefore, to be separated. I know that there are free men among you, who even if they could better their condition are not as much inclined to go out of the country as those who being slaves could obtain their freedom on this condition. I suppose one of the principal difficulties in the way of colonization is that the free colored man cannot see that his comfort would be advanced by it. You may believe you can live comfortably in Washington or elsewhere in the United States the remainder of your life, perhaps more so than you can in any foreign country, and hence you may come to the conclusion that you have nothing to do with the idea of going to a foreign country. This is (I speak in no unkind sense) an extremely selfish view of the case.

But you ought to do something to help those who are not so fortunate as yourselves. There is an unwillingness on the part of our people, harsh as it may be, for you free colored people to remain with us. Now, if you could give a start to white people, you would open a wide door for many to be made free. If we deal with those who are not free at the beginning, and whose intellects are clouded by Slavery, we have very poor materials to start with. If intelligent colored men, such as are before me, would move in this matter, much might be accomplished. It is exceedingly important that we have men at the beginning capable of thinking as white men, and not those who have been systematically oppressed.

There is much to encourage you. For the sake of your race you should sacrifice something of your present comfort for the purpose of being as grand in that respect as the white people. It is a cheering thought throughout life that something can be done to ameliorate the condition of those who have been subject to the hard usage of the world. It is diffi-

cult to make a man miserable while he feels he is worthy of himself, and claims kindred to the great God who made him. In the American Revolutionary war sacrifices were made by men engaged in it; but they were cheered by the future. Gen. Washington himself endured greater physical hardships than if he had remained a British subject. Yet he was a happy man, because he was engaged in benefiting his race—something for the children of his neighbors, having none of his own.

The colony of Liberia has been in existence a long time. In a certain sense it is a success. The old President of Liberia, Roberts, has just been with me—the first time I ever saw him. He says they have within the bounds of that colony between 300,000 and 400,000 people, or more than in some of our old States, such as Rhode Island or Delaware, or in some of our newer States, and less than in some of our larger ones. They are not all American colonists, or their descendants. Something less than 12,000 have been sent thither from this country. Many of the original settlers have died, yet, like people elsewhere, their offspring outnumbers those deceased.

The question is if the colored people are persuaded to go anywhere, why not there? One reason for an unwillingness to do so is that some of you would rather remain within reach of the country of your nativity. I do not know how much attachment you may have toward our race. It does not strike me that you have the greatest reason to love them. But still you are attached to them at all events.

The place I am thinking about having for a colony is in Central America. It is nearer to us than Liberia—not much more than one-fourth as far as Liberia, and within seven days run by steamers. Unlike Liberia it is on a great line of travel—it is a highway. The country is a very excellent one for any people, and with great natural resources and advantages, and especially because of the similarity of climate with your native land—thus being suited to your physical condition.

The particular place I have in view is to be a great highway from the Atlantic or Caribbean Sea to the Pacific Ocean, and this particular place has all the advantages for a colony. On both sides there are harbors among the finest in the world. Again, there is evidence of very rich coal mines. A certain amount of coal is valuable in any country, and there may be more than enough for the wants of the country. Why I attach so much importance to coal is, it will afford an opportunity to the inhabitants for immediate employment till they get ready to settle permanently in their homes.

If you take colonists where there is no good landing, there is a bad show; and so where there is nothing to cultivate, and of which to make a farm. But if something is started so that you can get your daily bread as soon as you reach there, it is a great advantage. Coal land is the best thing I know of with which to commence an enterprise.

To return, you have been talked to upon this subject, and told that a speculation is intended by gentlemen, who have an interest in the country, including the coal mines. We have been mistaken all our lives if we do not know whites as well as blacks look to their self-interest. Unless among those deficient of intellect, everybody you trade with makes something. You meet with these things here as elsewhere.

If such persons have what will be an advantage to them, the question is whether it cannot be made of advantage to you. You are intelligent, and know that success does not as much depend on external help as on self-reliance. Much, therefore, depends upon yourselves. As to the coal mines, I think I see the means available for your self-reliance.

I shall, if I get a sufficient number of you engaged, have provisions made that you shall not be wronged. If you will engage in the enterprise I will spend some of the money intrusted to me. I am not sure you will succeed. The Government may lose the money, but we cannot succeed unless we try; but we think, with care, we can succeed.

The political affairs in Central America are not in quite as satisfactory condition as I wish. There are contending factions in that quarter; but it is true all the factions are agreed alike on the subject of colonization, and want it, and are more generous than we are here. To your colored race they have no objection. Besides, I would endeavor to have you made equals, and have the best assurance that you should be the equals of the best.

The practical thing I want to ascertain is, whether I can get a number of able-bodied men, with their wives and children, who are willing to go, when I present evidence of encouragement and protection. Could I get a hundred tolerably intelligent men, with their wives and children, to "cut their own fodder," so to speak? Can I have fifty? If I could find twenty-five able-bodied men, with a mixture of women and children, good things in the family relation, I think I could make a successful commencement.

I want you to let me know whether this can be done or not. This is the practical part of my wish to see you. These are subjects of very great importance, worthy of a month's study of a speech delivered in an hour. I ask you, then, to consider seriously, not pertaining to yourselves merely, nor for your race, and ours, for the present time, but as one of the things, if successfully managed, for the good of mankind—not confined to the present generation, but as

"From age to age descends the lay,
To millions yet to be,
Till far its echoes roll away,
Into eternity."

The above is merely given as the substance of the President's remarks.

The Chairman of the delegation briefly replied that "they would hold a consultation, and in a short time give an answer." The President said: "Take your full time—no hurry at all."

The delegation then withdrew.

From the Army of the Mississippi.

The following is an extract from a private letter received in this city:

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI, CAMP CLEAR CREEK, Aug. 15, 1862.

As I have not written you since the adoption of the "new policy," I will drop you a few lines this morning. We are just inaugurating the stiffened policy and setting it at work. Instead of carefully guarding their cornfields, their apples, their peaches, their gardens, their horses, mules, sheep, cattle, and their niggers, we are receiving or taking all these things for the use of the army. Contrabands are swarming. The men we are using for teamsters, company cooks, &c. The law allows them $10 per month and one ration.

We were counting up the number of men using these contrabands would retire from extra duty and place in the ranks, with guns in their hands, last night, and it amounts to 100,000—quite an army.

We send out foraging parties daily, who confiscate all the articles I have enumerated for the use of the Government.

Gen. Plummer, commanding the 1st Brigade, died very suddenly on Saturday afternoon. He had just returned from a sick leave, and had not been in camp an hour—had barely reached his headquarters—when he was a corpse. We buried him with military honors by moonlight on Sunday evening. He was a West Point graduate, and at the breaking out of the rebellion was captain of the 1st Regular Infantry. He commanded a brigade at the battle of Wilson's Creek, when Lyon was killed. He was seriously wounded at the battle, and here it was he won his "stars." He was a generous-hearted man, and one who would divide his last sixpence with a friend.

The War in the South-West.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Aug. 20, 1862.

The rumored capture of Gen. Nelson by the Rebels near Gallatin on Monday is utterly false.

A tolerable well authenticated report says that Col. Gaoard with 600 or 700 men attacked Scott's Louisiana Cavalry yesterday at Laurel Bridge, near Linden. After quite a severe fight, he defeated them, splitting the Rebel regiments in two parts which skedaddled in different directions. There are no particulars of the losses on either side.

The steamers Skylark and Sallie were burned by guerrillas on the night of the 18th, at the mouth of Duck Creek, 50 miles above Fort Henry. The Skylark was heavily laden with Government stores. She got aground, and an officer unloaded a portion of her stores, when he was attacked by 30 guerrillas. The crew, being unarmed, were compelled to surrender.

The guerrillas, after removing the furniture and silverware, set fire to both the boats. The crews were released on parole.

The steamer J. H. Dickey reports all quiet.

There was a slight skirmish on the 16th, 13 miles from Memphis, with a part of Jeff Thompson's cavalry. The Rebels were routed, having one killed and two wounded.

A dispatch from Smithland, dated 19th, says that a Rebel force, 600 strong, have taken Clarksville, and are advancing on Fort Henry.

A dispatch from Fort Donelson confirms the capture of Clarksville, and says the Rebels are moving on that work.

There are only 150 efficient men there. Re-enforcements have been asked for.

The Grenada Appeal of the 9th publishes Stonewall Jackson's official report of the battle of Cedar Mountain. He claims a brilliant victory.

FROM GEN. McCLELLAN'S ARMY.

The Evacuation of Harrison's Landing—The Movement of the Army—Mystery respecting Heintzelman's Whereabout—Extensive Foraging—Stampede of Negroes.

From Our Special Correspondent.

YORKTOWN, Va., Tuesday, Aug. 19, 1862.

The Army of the Potomac bivouacked last night, every man of it, upon this side of the Chickahominy. Sykes's division of Porter's corps was probably ready for embarkation at Newport News or at Fortress Monroe by sunset, while Pleasanton's cavalry were boiling coffee in water dipped from the left bank of the Chickahominy—historic stream, whose passage delayed will forever have a significance of indecision and failure, as the passage of the Rubicon not delayed by a mighty fighter of the olden time has to this day the significance of decision and success. Porter's corps moved the night of Thursday, the 14th; Heintzelman's Friday, on which day the entire baggage trains were put in motion. Saturday morning the corps of Franklin, Keyes, and Sumner marched. With the exception of Heintzelman's corps, the line of march was directly down the river by Charles City Court House to the pontoon bridge of which I wrote you at the mouth of the Chickahominy, a distance of nineteen miles. Heintzelman moved further to the left, to cross at Jones's bridge, seven miles further up. Franklin's and Keyes's corps encamped last night midway between Williamsburg and Yorktown; Sumner's midway between the Chickahominy and Williamsburg. Gen. McClellan slept at the latter place, and is now on the road here.

Nothing of value was left for the enemy. The deserted camps, and their extemporized furniture, a beggarly array of empty hard bread boxes and beef barrels, an atmosphere black with flies, and loaded with all the abominations ever known to noses, make up the legacy we bequeathed.

I rode with Sedgwick's Division of Sumner's Corps. Sumner has the rear, as he did from Fair Oaks to Malvern, during that fighting "change of base." [illegible] have moved Friday [illegible], although at that hour the men were formed in line for marching, they were finally bivouacked for the night, and the columns did not move until 8 o'clock the next morning. At that time the pickets were drawn in and we got off, but not for a steady march, for the trains blocked the way. We made but five miles the entire day, and camped where we expected to the night before. Gens. Sedgwick and Gorman established their headquarters at a house built by John Tyler, where he spent several years of his first married life. The present proprietor is quite wealthy, has sons in the Rebel army, pretends to be Union, would take the oath of allegiance, and thereby get Quartermasters' receipts for some hundreds of bushels of oats appropriated by our soldiers that night, if the army were to remain and protect him. His face is a duplicate of Jim Lane's. The resemblance was noted by every one who had ever seen the lank Kansas Senator. My own attention was called to it by an orderly exclaiming, "By the Pope! (a new oath lately come in vogue with this army) there's Jim Lane!"

Sunday's march was very severe, not from heat, for the day was cool, not from the distance made, but owing to the ankle-deep dust in the narrow road over which three corps had already passed, and to the continual blocking of trains which kept the men in column sixteen hours to make as many miles. From any slight eminence one could trace the exact course of the march for miles either way by the clouds of dust. In some villages in Indiana during the dry months, it is said that the mothers habitually sally forth toward evening, with water and towels, in search of their children, and are sometimes forced to wash dozens before they find their own. Before we had marched an hour the same process applied to some of my friends would have been a great help to recognition.

Several miles back I could always detect a separate cloud which told me the locality of Pleasonton's cavalry brigade, and Kimball's brigade, formerly of Shields's division. This cavalry, which, in default of being followed by the enemy, devoted all its energies to driving up stragglers, of which class there were numbers, consists of the 8th Illinois, the 8th Pennsylvania, and the 6th United States. Kimball had with him two light batteries. He reported directly to Pleasonton, who reported to Sumner.

On Sunday night Keyes, Franklin, and Sumner bivouacked at the Chickahominy, all having crossed but Sedgwick's division of the latter's corps. Riding with that division late in the evening, I caught sight of camp fires in the distance; learned that they were across the river, and I knew we must yet march to them. If the men who had walked and carried muskets were as fatigued as I who had sat my horse sixteen hours, the sight of those fires was welcome to them. In imitation of G. P. R. James's solitary horseman, I cried "Adzooks! my gallant steed," and pushed bravely but hungrily on. I rested that night the hours the division did, from 12 to 3½ the next morning, and then rode over the bridge with them.

A few words in regard to that splendid bridge are worth while. Built in the new pontoon system, under the supervision of Capt. James C. Duane, U. S. Engineers, it is 660 yards long, and required precisely 100 pontoons, 20 feet apart. Thirty miles of trains and 60,000 men passed over it before it was taken up at 2 p. m., yesterday. It answered its purpose completely, and elicited the admiration of every engineer in the army. But for it the crossing would necessarily have been much further up, requiring a longer, and possibly a harrassed march.

Heintzelman did pass there, and for my own part I have not heard of his whereabout since. He has not appeared at Williamsburg nor at Yorktown, and has had time for either. He has with him Averill's Cavalry; and there is a theory that he is making for the Rappahannock overland, though it may turn out that he is merely halting on the upper Chickahominy to protect our flank.

The march of the main column has been entirely unmolested, not even a vidette having been seen following warily after. There is, indeed, a report that just as Pleasanton was leaving Harrison's Landing, a Rebel squad rode prematurely into the deserted camps, and were hastily driven back, he losing one man and the enemy several; but I have reasons for discrediting the story.

Foraging for anything and everything edible has been the most interesting item of the march. The corn-fields, just arrived at roasting adolescence, have been systematically stripped for a mile either side of the roads marched over. Every farm-house in sight was visited by a continual stream of out-of-their-ranks soldiers. Eggs and poultry first disappeared, then pigs and calves; horses and mules were pressed into the transportation of soldiers, who, turning them loose after a few miles, would [illegible] out of view before others had mounted them. [illegible] kitchen you would find a crowd hurrying [illegible] manufacture of hoecakes by the servants, or [illegible] boldly venturing upon the mysteries of [illegible] themselves [illegible] climbed for fruit, ripe or green; [illegible] cookery. They [illegible]oes; they munched cabbage; they dug for potatoes [illegible] milked cows.

I do not see how the people left in the country are to avoid starvation. I doubt if there remains a cock to crow to-morrow morning on all the route between here and Harrison's Landing. Moreover, the negroes of the whole region join the army on its marching. They were contented to remain at the old homesteads while we were between them and their masters, but now that we depart, they are too sharp to expect to see those white runaways in peace, and prefer not to see them at all. One intelligent old woman told me she "Knowed we was boun to be free if you stayed, and now we's boun to go [illegible] with you an be free." Hundreds seem to be "boun" in the same way. C. A. P.

RECRUITING.

MAINE.

—Maine has forwarded her 16th Regiment to the war, (passed New-York city on Wednesday.) The 17th, 18th, 19th, and 20th will follow very soon.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

The State has furnished its proportion of men, and the full number of 4,500 required under the call for three years has been raised. If there is a deficiency now existing it will be supplied without delay, and by the first day of September the entire quota of the State, except the three years' men, will be ready for the field.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Attorney-General of Massachusetts, in a letter on the subject of the enrollment of colored citizens, says, in conclusion: "The authorities of Massachusetts have no more right to diminish its quota of troops by refusing to enroll black men, than they would have to reduce the age at which the obligation of military service terminates from forty-five to forty years. The only possible question now open is, Whether colored men are citizens of Massachusetts, which no one, I presume, will have the hardihood to deny. Inasmuch as they are tax-payers, voters, jurors, and eligible to office; and there is no inequality, founded upon distinction of races, known to our laws."

—The 33d Regiment, from Boston, Mass., under command of Col. Maggi, passed through this city on Friday morning, en route for the seat of war. The regiment numbers 1,220 picked men.

The enrollment of the militia of Massachusetts, now going on, indicates how heavy have been the previous drafts upon Massachusetts for her able-bodied men. In some towns, after the exempts and physically disabled are stricken from the lists, those remaining will have to stand the chance of one to three of being drafted.

RHODE ISLAND.

Some of the small towns of this State are offering splendid bounties to volunteers—for instance, Little Compton, whose quota is 16, offers $500 for each volunteer. To pay the same bounty for the quota of New-York City would require over $6,000,000. Newport also offers a bounty of $500 per man. Johnston $350, Barrington and East Providence $300, Middletown $225, North Providence, Cumberland, Gloucester, Pawtucket, and other towns, $200 each.

NEW-YORK.

—An immense war meeting was held in Brooklyn Friday evening, for the purpose of taking measures to aid in filling up the quota required from that city under the late call for volunteers. Meetings were held inside and outside of the City Hall, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. Resolutions were adopted recommending the Board of Supervisors to appropriate $200 000 with the view of paying a bounty to each recruit of $50, in addition to State and United States bounties. Gen. Sickles made a [illegible] and addresses were also [illegible] Gen. Crooke and the Hon. M. F. Odell.

—Messrs. Lathrop, Ludington & Co. of this city have inaugurated a movement among our wholesale dry-goods merchants. Recently they gave $500 to promote enlistments in Putnam County, and now offer $10 each to 100 able-bodied men who will enlist in the 51st, 38th, 102d, or 65th Regiment, now at the seat of war.

—Judge John W. Brown of Newburgh addressed a large war meeting in Middletown, Orange County, on Thursday evening. Judge Brown is a life-long Democrat, but he believes in striking at the power of the enemy—if Slavery, strike at that. A report will be found elsewhere.

—Adj.-Gen. Hillhouse has issued orders for the departure of 21 New-York Regiments, all to be off for the seat of war by the 25th inst., provided transportation can be secured.

—Adjutant-General Hillhouse has issued a General Order in regard to drafting, in which the following places are designated as the rendezvous for the drafted militia forces of this State. Commandants for the same will be hereafter appointed.

Plattsburgh—For the Counties of Clinton, St. Lawrence, Warren, Essex, Franklin, Hamilton, Jefferson, Lewis and Herkimer.

Albany—For the Counties of Albany, Delaware, Otsego, Schoharie, Greene, Schenectady, Montgomery, Columbia, Rensselaer, Washington, Fulton, Saratoga, Oneida and Dutchess.

Elmira—For the Counties of Broome, Tioga, Oswego, Chenango, Cortland, Tompkins, Chemung, Wayne, Onondaga, Cayuga, Seneca, Ontario, Steuben, Schuyler, Madison, and Yates.

East New-York, on Long Island—For New-York City and County, and the Counties of Kings, Queens, Suffolk, Richmond, Westchester, Rockland, Putnam, Orange, Ulster, and Sullivan.

Buffalo—For the Counties of Allegany, Wyoming, Livingston, Monroe, Orleans, Genesee, Niagara, Erie, Cattaraugus and Chautauqua.

—We learn from Albany that the enrollment for the draft will commence forthwith. A letter has been addressed by the Adjutant-General to the Chairman of the Military Committee of each Senatorial District, requesting the Committee to recommend to the Governor the names of two persons in each town, to act as Commissioners in making the enrollment. There are forty regiments under the first call for 300,000 men organized in the State. No new organization can now be started so as to receive bounty.

Three regiments arrived in this city Wednesday, and passed on toward Washington; the 108th New-York, Col. O. H. Palmer, from Rochester; the 113th New-York, Col. JO. Morris, from Albany, and the 16th Maine, Col. A. W. Wild.

—An immense war meeting was held in Washington Park, Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon. Places of business generally were closed after 4 o'clock, so that all had an opportunity of attending and attesting their loyalty by their presence. It is estimated that there were 20,000 persons on the ground. Addresses were made by Gen. Sickles, Hon. Mr. Walbridge, Rev. Dr. Cox, Chauncey Schaffer, esq., and a number of others.

—Cayuga and Wayne Counties are ahead of all others in regard to volunteering. The first and second regiments under the call for 600,000 men, are full to the maximum number, and recruiting is still rapidly going on.

NEW-JERSEY.

—Gov. Olden of New-Jersey has named Newark, Trenton, Belvidere, Flemington and Freehold as places of rendezvous for recruits. Each county that fills its quota by the 1st of September will be exempt from draft, and all will be credited for whatever number they have thus enrolled.

The following are the quotas, by counties, due from the State to make up the last call for 300,000 men: Atlantic, 182; Bergen, 618; Burlington, 728; Camden, [illegible]; Cumberland, 471; Essex, 1,160; Gloucester, 329; Hudson, 51[illegible]; Huntingdon, 600; Mercer, 401; Middlesex, 616; Monmouth, 917; Morris, 655; Ocean, 207; Passaic, 5[illegible]6; Salem, 243; Somerset, 530; Sussex, 332; Warren, [illegible]13; making 10,478.

PENNSYLVANIA.

United States Marshal Millward was on Wednesday commissioned by Governor Curtin to make an enrollment of the militia of the State in the Eastern District, and the Hon. Alexander Murdock, Marshal of the Western District, has received similar authority.

A dispatch from Harrisburg dated Aug. 14, says: Gov. Curtin's mission to Washington has proved entirely successful, as the additional regulation order (8th) for the enrollment and draft of militia, which has just been received, will show.

Gen. Wool and several of his aids are here, rendering valuable assistance in the formation of regiments. One regiment leaves Lancaster to-morrow morning, fully armed and equipped, for the seat of war. Several other regiments also leave here to-morrow, and, from present appearances, Pennsylvania will have fifteen regiments in the field within a week. Others are rapidly forming.

A dispatch dated Harrisburg August 20, says: The work of forming regiments is still going forward with unexampled rapidity. Thirteen full regiments have already gone forward and four others all in process of formation at Camp Curtin. The material for three regiments is now in camp at Pittsburg, and will arrive here in a few days. Twelve regiments are raising in Philadelphia, and six at various other points in the State, making in all 38 regiments, which it is expected will be ready for the field by the 22d inst., the time fixed by the War Department as the latest for acceptance of new regiments.

MARYLAND.

In some parts of Maryland an enthusiasm is springing up in regard to recruiting under the new call. A large war meeting has been held at Westminster, the county seat of Carroll County, which is reported to have been one of the most enthusiastic gatherings of the people ever known in that region. Fifty recruits were obtained on the spot.

VIRGINIA.

A large and animated meeting was held at Wheeling on the 12th inst., which was addressed by Senator Sherman and Representative Brigham, of Ohio. These were followed by Senator Willey of Western Virginia, whose effort was characterized by great earnestness. Resolutions looking to prompt and unanimous enlistment, and indorsing the new war policy of the President and the active course of Gov. Pierpoint, were then eagerly adopted. The final resolution condemned and repudiated the course of Mr. John S. Carlile, and called upon him as a representative of his constituency to resign his position as United States Senator and retire within the Rebel lines. The meeting has given a decided impetus to recruiting to-day, and Western Virginia will probably make up her quota without a draft.

INDIANA.

Indiana has her regiments nearly full, as follows: 65th Regiment, 700—ready in a few days; 66th, 500—will be full this week; 67th, 250—will be full this week; 68th, 1,000—full; 69th, 1,000—and 100 over; 70th, 1,000—and 250 over; 71st, 1,000—full; 72d, 1,000—200 over; 73d, 1,000—300 over; 74th, 1,000—full; 75th, 1,000—400 over; 12th, 600—old regiment; 16th, 800—old regiment. The cavalry regiment is full.

Eight regiments are full, with a surplus of 1,250. The other six regiments will be full this week.

IMPORTANT WAR DEPARTMENT ORDER.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Thursday, Aug. 14, 1862.

The following order has just been received by the Governor:

Ordered, *First:* That after the 15th day of this month bounty and advance pay shall not be paid to any volunteers for any new regiments, but only to volunteers for regiments now in the field, and volunteers to fill up new regiments now organizing, but [illegible]

Second: Volunteers to fill up new regiments now organizing will be received and paid the bounty and advance pay until the 22d day of this month, and if not completed by that time incomplete regiments will be consolidated and superfluous officers mustered out.

Third: Volunteers to fill up old regiments will be received and paid bounty and advance pay till the 1st day of September.

Fourth: The draft for three hundred thousand militia, called for by the President, will be made on Monday, the 1st day of September, between the hours of 8 and 9 a. m. and 4 and 5 o'clock p. m., and continued from day to day between the same hours until completed.

Fifth: If the old regiments should not be filled up with volunteers before the 1st day of September, a special draft will be ordered for the deficiency.

Sixth: Exigencies of the service require that officers now in the field should remain with their commands, and no officer now in the field, in the Regular or Volunteer service, will, under any circumstances, be detailed to accept a new command.

By order of the President,
EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the Europa off Cape Race, we have European dates to the 10th inst. Slidell is said to have had an interview with the Emperor Napoleon, who admitted the cogency of his arguments, but designated the objections of England to a recognition as the chief barrier. Lord Palmerston has again declared himself against recognition, and Mr. Roebuck in favor of it.

It is reported that on next fête day the French Emperor will proclaim an amnesty to political prisoners; and further, that he will make a speech to the Diplomatic Corps, and allude to Mexican and Italian questions. He has plenty of money from England. It is said at Madrid that Prince Murat is to be King of Mexico. Fifty thousand Turks attacked the Montenegrins on the 2d in their reenchments at Kokuti, but were victoriously repulsed by the Montenegrins under Muko. Omar Pasha, on the contrary, claims to have driven the Montenegrins from all their positions.

The Times has all at once become a strong opponent of intervention, and is still of opinion that if the Americans are only let alone Lincoln cannot possibly get his three hundred thousand men, and will soon be compelled to make peace. In another article it holds out the letter of Russell on the Federal cruisers as a proof of English forbearance. *The Daily News* has gloomy anticipations about the impending cotton famine. In the House of Lords, Earl Russell declared it inexpedient to produce the correspondence relative to the acknowledgment of the Confederate States, but stated that the agent of the Confederate States was not recognized. He also declared it desirable, if mediation is to be offered, that all Powers should join in it. Parliament was prorogued on the 8th inst.; the passage of the Queen's speech relative to the American war was entirely non-committal. The greatest excitement continues to prevail in Italy, where Garibaldi is expected to be soon at the head of 50,000 volunteers. He had held a council of war at Cefalu, at which it was resolved to march without delay on the Roman States. There was a rumor of an engagement having taken place between the troops of the Government and the Garibaldians. Two Confederate steamers, the Mermaid and No. 290, succeeded in escaping from the Tuscarora. The speedy recognition of the Rebel States by France and England was considered pretty certain. The Russian Government denies the report of Russia having agreed with France upon a scheme of intervention.

Commercial Intelligence.

The quotations of fair and middling Mobile and Uplands are respectively 19½ for fair, and 19 for middlings. The sales of Cotton on Saturday were 4,000 bales, including 2,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market closed quiet at unchanged quotations.

TRADE REPORT.—Manchester advices are favorable, the market for Cotton Goods and Yarns still having an advancing tendency, with small sales.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—The market is quiet and steady. Wakefield, Nash & Co., Bigland, Athya & Co., and others, report: Flour steady at 24/6@28/ for American. Wheat dull but steady; Red Southern and Western, 9/10@11/6; White Western and Southern, 11/@12/6. Corn quiet and steady; Yellow Mixed 29/@29/3; White, 32/@33/.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.—The Provision market is dull. Bigland, Athya & Co., and others, report: Beef inactive. Pork nominal. Bacon firm at 30/. Lard steady at 41/6@44/. Tallow steady at 47/@48/.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—The Brokers' Circular reports: Ashes declining; Pots and Pearls 31/@33/. Spirits Turpentine have an upward tendency: quoted at 110/. Sugar firm. Coffee firm. Rice has a declining tendency.

LONDON MARKETS—(Baring).—FLOUR quiet at a decline of 6d ℘ bbl. IRON steady. SUGAR quiet and steady. COFFEE easier. RICE steady. TEA quiet at 1/1 ℘ lb for common Congou. SPIRITS TURPENTINE have an upward tendency, and are quoted at 115/. TALLOW dull at 48/6. LINSEED CAKES active at £10½@£11. LINSEED OIL steady at 41@41/3. SPERM OIL: no sales. COD OIL steady at 43/@44/.

American Securities inactive; no quotations given.

LONDON, 9th.—Consols closed to-day at 93⅝@93¾ for money. Messrs. Graves & Podd report the following changes in the London market. Ashes dull and declined 1/. Bacon has an upward tendency. Rosin has an upward tendency, and is quoted at 22/6@23/ for common.

LATEST.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.—The sales of Cotton for the week have been 3,000 bales; Orleans Tres Ordinaire, 151f.; Bas, 140f. The market is quiet and upward, with an advance of 1f. The stock in port foots up 43 000 bales.

POLITICAL.

MAINE.—The Maine Democratic State Convention (Dana, or whilom Peace Democrats) have nominated Bion Bradbury as their candidate for Governor. They go for "the Union as it was and the Constitution as it is," to be maintained by compromise, and not by the sword.

DELAWARE.—The Union Convention of Delaware has nominated William Cannon, an old Democrat, for Governor, and George P. Fisher, the present member, for Congress. The resolutions fully indorse the policy of the Administration, and condemn Senators Bayard and Saulsbury for favoring treason.

OHIO.—M. R. Waite of Toledo has been nominated as the Union candidate for Congress in the Toledo District.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The Hon. John C. Knox, President of the Union State Convention, composed of loyal citizens of Pennsylvania, which assembled in Harrisburg on the 17th of July last, announces the following:

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE—Peter Lamb, Morton McMichael, John W. Forney, Geo. W. Hamersly, Philadelphia; P. Frazer Smith, West Chester; Geo. N. Coorson, Norristown; Enos Prizer, Bucks County; W. H. Ainey, Allentown; Diller Luther, Reading; Charlemagne Tower, Schuylkill County; F. B. Penniman, Honesdale; B. F. Powell, Towanda; D. H. Conklin, Scranton; E. Cowan, Warren; Stephen Gould, Williamsport; John Youngman, Sunbury; Alexander B. Anderson, Perry County; David Fleming, Harrisburg; Samuel Stokson, Peter Martin, Lancaster County; D. Wilson Grove, Lower Chan'd., York County; Robert G. Harper, Gettysburg; M. A. Sanner, Somerset; Samuel McCamant, Blair County; J. F. Meredith, Kittaning; George V. Lawrence, Washington County; Robert B. Carnahan, J. W. F. White, Pittsburg; R. P. Roberts, Beaver; J. H. Robinson, Mercer; James Sill, Erie; Amos Myers, Clarion. CYRUS P. MARKLE, Westmoreland County, Chairman.

—Edward McPherson has been renominated for re-election to Congress by the Republicans of the XVIIth District of Pennsylvania.

IOWA.—The following are the Republican State nominations:

For Secretary of State, James Wright of Delaware County; for State Auditor, J. W. Cattell of Cedar County; for State Treasurer, William H. Holmes of Jones County; for Attorney General, Charles C. Nourse of Polk County; for Register State Land-Office, J. A. Harvey of Fremont County. Third Congressional District—For Representative to Congress, Wm. B. Allison of Dubuque County.

NORTH CAROLINA.—The result of the North Carolina election is looked upon by *The Newbern Progress* and by Gov. Stanly as a glorious triumph for the Union. The Secession candidate for Governor (Johnson) is defeated by more than 40,000, and the Union opposition party have elected nearly every member in both branches of the Legislature by even greater relative majorities every candidate who openly advocated the continuance of the war and the separation for the Union.

AMONG THE PINES.—The press throughout the country are universally noticing this remarkable book, and it is gaining a circulation which bids fair to equal that of Uncle Tom's Cabin and Helper's book. Within only a few weeks of its first publication, nineteen thousand have been issued.

The Pittsburgh Gazette of the 8th inst. speaks as follows of our cheap edition:

We have already noticed this remarkable work on several occasions—more than once as it appeared from month to month in *The Continental Monthly*, and subsequently when it was published in a volume. Here we have it from THE TRIBUNE in a new form—in a new and cheap edition, which, we doubt not, will sell by thousands and tens of thousands. Such are its merits, both in a literary point of view and as a work pregnant with the most profitable teachings for the times, in the striking and truthful views of Slavery in the Southern States, which it so vividly presents, that we rejoice to see it rendered still more accessible to the reading public by this cheap form of publication, which, by the way, is quite as elegant and attractive in every respect as the more expensive edition first published.

The Horse Market.

The Horse market is enjoying a Summer season of rest. In truth, it has not been in an active condition at any time. It is rather more quiet than usual about these dog days. Yet a stranger would say, if he looked into the principal stables in Twenty-fourth street, that trade must be flush, because he would see the stalls nearly all full. Look closely and you will see U. S. branded upon most of the lot; and some of them since it was put on have stood eating costly hay and grain sufficient to add $20 or $30 to the original cost. This is not strategy; it is management. We should have sold, if the horses are not wanted don't buy them; and if they were bought and not required for six or eight weeks, turn them out to grass. It would not be quite as expensive as city stabling.

"Horses for the army," at about $100 each, has formed the bulk of trade in the horse market this year. The city railroads and stages have bought less than usual, and for city work the trade has been extremely light. As to gentlemen's horses, for carriages, road wagons, or the saddle, it is rare to meet an inquirer. The bulk of the horses sold, besides to the army, have been to farmers, and generally of a pretty good class, such as make good workers, and a genteel, go-to-meeting team, and worth about $200 or $250 each, for the best of that class, and so down to $150 or $125. The selling price of good horses is rather higher than it was a year ago, and work horses lower. This is owing to a smaller demand for work horses, and that the price of any horses has been fixed so low. As the consumption and waste of war has drawn largely upon the stock of this class, the farmers have retained a better class for their own use, so that the number of good horses in market has been comparatively small, and the price advanced, so that the few sold have been at very fair rates, and that has tended to keep the price up in the country so high that dealers are unwilling to purchase. The risk of not meeting ready sales is too great. We know some real good horses held at $250, and not at all high at that, which have stood two months or more awaiting purchases. In such cases loss is inevitable. It is only quick sales that make money.

We have taken pains to learn why the city railroads buy fewer horses than formerly. We find that it is all owing to care and keeping. We are most familiar on the Third avenue Road, and know that the horses work hard; yet, out of a thousand, only three died in July, and very few went into hospital, and generally speaking the stock is in admirable working order. Look into the stable, which is large enough to have a thousand horses all in one view, and learn how they are treated, and you will see the cause of their healthfulness. The manager of that road is one of the best in the world, and he has organized a stable that every farmer might visit with advantage. It will soon pay its cost in the saving upon horses. Government agents might take lessons in this stable. If Government should employ Wm. A. Darling, at $100,000 a year, he would save twice that in horses and other Government property.

As to the prospect of the horse market in Autumn, we cannot say that there is anything to encourage a hope of any great demand beside army horses. At any rate, the trade is very inactive at the present time.

Grain, Provisions, and other Markets.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 20, 1862.

ASHES are steady and in moderate demand at $6 81½@$6 87½c. for Pots and $7 for Pearls.

BEESWAX is in fair request at 30@31c. for American Yellow.

COPPER—Refined Ingot is in moderate request; sales of 100 000 lb Lake at 24½c., cash. Other kinds are steady at former rates.

COAL continues in good request for the East and city trade, and the market firm, with moderate arrivals and limited stock for the season; sales from yard 4,750 tuns, at $5 75 ℘ tun. Foreign is firm and in good request for the trade, but the supply is moderate; sales of 400 tons Newcastle at $5 50 cash; 500 do. Welsh Steam and Liverpool Cannel, and 420 Scotch Splint, on private terms.

COTTON—The same dull and heavy feeling which has prevailed throughout the past week still continues, and the market is without features of interest. The inactivity can only be attributed to the utter absence of manufacturers. We quote at 46c. for Middling Uplands; but this is only nominal. Holders generally are not disposed to sell at the above rate—transactions only taking place when funds are needed and then in as limited quantities as will supply immediate wants. The reappearance of legitimate buyers, on stirring news from the seat of war, would have a decided effect upon the market.

COFFEE—The market remains very inactive for all kinds, the attention of the trade being entirely diverted by the auction sale announced for next Friday. Prices are without change of importance. We quote:

Rio	21½@23	Bombay	—@—
Maracaibo	23 @24	Laguayra	21½@23½
Java	26 @27	Costa Rica	—@—
Jamaica	[illegible] @22	St. Domingo	21½@21½

DYEWOODS are inactive, but prices are sustained; sales of 100 tuns St. Domingo Logwood at $18 25; 50 do. Honduras Logwood at $23, and a small lot of Tobasco Fustic at $20, cash.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The Flour market is less active, and is again easier for the low grades of Western and State which are in moderate request; trade brands are quite firm, and in fair demand; sales of 13,800 bbls., at $4 80@$5 for Superfine State and Western; $5 10@$5 20 for ordinary Extra State; $5 25@$5 40 for fancy or second do.; $5 15@$5 35 for the low grades of Extra do.; $5 40@$5 55 for shipping brands of Round-hoop Extra Ohio; and $5 60@$6 25 for trade brands do. Canadian Flour is inactive, and is easier; sales of 750 bbls., at $5 10@$5 30 for the low grades of extras, and $5 40@$6 25 for trade brands. Southern Flour is rather quiet, especially common brands, but prices are without essential change; sales of 800 bbls., at $5 30@$5 90 for mixed to good Superfine Baltimore, &c., and $6@$7 for trade brands. Rye Flour is in fair demand, and is steady; sales of 300 bbls., at $3@$4 30. Corn Meal is in light supply, and is firm and in fair request; sales of 500 bbls. at $3 75 for Brandywine and Fairfax.

FRUIT—There has been only a moderate business doing in Foreign Dried, but we hear of no important change in prices. Small lots of Raisins bring $3 30@$3 45 for Bunch and Layers. We quote: Currants, 10½@11c.; Citron, 28½@29c.; Sicily Almonds (Soft Shell), 10½@11c.; Languedoc Almonds, 16@17c.; Provence do., 12@13c., and Shelled at 23@25c. Sardines are quoted at 18½@18½c ℘ quarter-box; 25@32½c ℘ half do., and 54@56c. ℘ box. Foreign Green is scarce and nominal. Domestic Dried is quiet. Green Apples arrive quite freely, and sell from $1 to $1 75 ℘ bbl., as to quality and description. The supply of Peaches is more liberal and the quality improves; the sales range mostly from $1 to $2 ℘ basket, though some poorer kinds have sold as low as 50c. A few Plums are in the market.

FISH—Dry Cod are less active, but are steady at $3 75@$4 12½ for Western and St. George's Banks. Other descriptions are dull, but prices are well maintained.

GRAIN—The Wheat market is less active, but is quite firm, influenced by the supply of Prime offering, and a decline on freights; but the absence of a good assortment restricts business materially; the demand is mainly for export. The sales are 83,000 bush at $1 13@$1 21 for Chicago Spring; $1 17@$1 24 for Milwaukie Club; $1 25@$1 29 for Amber Iowa, &c.; $1 32@$1 35 for Red Western; $1 35@$1 38 for Amber do.; $1 40 for fair White Old Michigan; and $1 56 for new choice White Kentucky. Barley is still neglected. Barley Malt is scarce and is quite firm. Oats are scarce and are decidedly better; sales of Canadian at 52@54c., and Western State at 51@55c. Rye is scarce and wanted at 78@80c. for Western, and 81@83c. for State. Corn is buoyant, especially prime, which is extremely scarce, and wanted for export and the trade; sales of 81,000 bush. at 46@53c. for Heated; 51@59c. for Eastern Mixed; 60@60½c. for Prime Shipping do.; 67c. for Extra do., and 67c. for Western Yellow.

HONEY—The inquiry has been moderate during the week, but with the small stocks on hand prices are very firm; we quote Cuba in bond at 19c. cash.

HIDES—During the past week there has been a very good inquiry, particularly from the trade, and prices on some grades are rather firmer. The business however has been somewhat restricted owing to the extreme views of holders which buyers do not seem inclined to meet. The stock on hand is about 310,000, against 520,000 same time last year.

LEATHER—Hemlock Sole has not met with a very active inquiry, either from Eastern buyers or to supply Western orders; and, with pretty liberal receipts and an increasing stock, prices are rather easier, though on good prime quality less our outside figures might be obtained. Oak Sole is also less active, but without material change in prices. Slaughter Upper in rough continues active, principally for military equipments, and, with a reduced stock, prices are strong and buoyant.

LIME—Rockland is in light supply, and is firm at 80c. Lump is steady at 90c., cash.

LUMBER—Eastern Spruce and Pine Timber are in light supply, and are firm and in fair request; sales of 400,000 feet, to arrive, at $12@$13, 3 mos., and 300,000 feet Dressed Spruce Plank at $16, 3 mos.

MOLASSES—A limited business is doing with the trade, without material alteration in prices; sales of 30 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 31c., 30 hhds. Barbadoes at 31c., 25 hhds. Porto Rico at 45c., 40 half-bbls. New-Orleans at 35c., and a small lot bbls. do. at 42c. We quote:

Porto Rico	35@45	Cuba Clayed	26@28
Cuba Muscovado	26@35	New-Orleans	33@42

NAVAL STORES are still very quiet, but the supply is small and prices are well maintained. Sales of 75 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at $2 24 ℘ gal., cash.

NAILS are steady at 3½c. for Cut, and 4½c. for Clinch, less the usual discount for cash.

OILS—Crude Whale is less animated, but the market is firm at 60c. ℘ gal., cash, for prime. Crude Sperm is rather quiet, but steady at $1 35@$1 40 for good to choice City. Linseed is in moderate request at 91@93c. ℘ gallon, in casks and in barrels. Crude Petroleum is in good request and is firmer; sales of 6,000 bbls. at 16@18c. Refined is also in good demand at 28@35c. Other descriptions are steady, and in moderate request.

PROVISIONS—The Pork market is less active, but a fair demand prevails, and with limited arrivals prices are firmer; sales of 1,100 bbls. at $11 75@$11 87 for Mess; $10 for sour do., and $10@$10 12½ for Prime. Beef is firm, and in fair demand; sales of 250 bbls. at $13 75@$14 for Plain Mess, and $14 75@$15 12 for Extra. Beef Hams are neglected, and prices are merely nominal. Bacon is quiet, but is scarce, and firm. Cut Meats are firm, and in fair demand; sales of 260 hhds. and tcs. at 3½@4c. for Shoulders, and 6@6½c. for Hams. Lard is in light supply, and is firm, and in good request; sales of 1,150 bbls. and tcs. at 8@8¾c. for Grease, and 9@9½c. for good to prime quality. Butter and Cheese are in light stock, and are in good demand at the improvement.

SUGARS—We still find a very firm market for Raw Sugars, though the inquiry to-day has been rather moderate. Fair refining sells readily at 8¼c. The transactions embrace about 936 hhds. at 8½@9½c. for Cuba, 8½@10c. for Cuba. Two auction sales took place this morning, including 263 hhds. and 177 bbls. New-Orleans at $8 04@$9 50, and 200 hhds. do. at $9 44@$9 69, 70 and 4 mos. Refined are in small supply and firm; we quote other than Stuart's at 12½@12¾c. for Hards, 11@11½c. for Soft Whites, and 9½@10¾c. for Soft Yellows. Stuart's last prices were 12¾c. for best Loaf, 12½c. for Crushed, Granulated, and Ground; 11¼c. for White A, and 10¼c. for Yellow C.

TOBACCO—With only a moderate assortment of desirable qualities, and the absence of any very heavy orders, the market for Kentucky has been quiet; the sales embracing only about 1,100 hhds. for the week. Holders, however, are very firm, and prices, if anything, are rather better. We quote at 10@22c. as follows: Lugs 10@11c.; Low Leaf 12@13c.; Medium do. 14@15c.; Good to Fine do. 16@17c.; Choice to Selections 19@22c. Seed Leaf sells moderately at full former rates. Manufactured is offered very sparingly, and prices are very strong; we quote Pound Lumps at 15@30c.

TALLOW—A fair demand has prevailed for the home trade and for export since this day week, and with moderate arrivals and some advance in exchange, prices have advanced; sales of 35,100 lb at 10½@10½c. for Western, 10½@10½c. for Eastern and Southern and 10½@10½c. for City and 11c. for Butcher's Association.

WOOL—Native Fleece has been in better request, and the market is firmer; sales of 260,000 lb, at 53@58c. for one-fourth to full blood Merino and Saxony, the latter rate for handsome tub-washed; 15,000 do. California at 38@45c. for sorted. Pulled is scarce and firm; sales of 30,000 super extra and Lambs at 50@55c. Foreign has continued in good request; sales of 50,000 lb Turkey at [illegible], and some 2,000 bales of other kinds at 30@33c. for Washed Donskoi; 20@35c. for Unwashed Mediterranean; 35@45c. for Washed do.; 30@33c. for Cape; 30@40c. for East India, and 20c. for Unwashed Prussian.

[Advertisement.]

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From "Tinsley's Magazine" for Aug.

IN MY YOUTH.

IN THREE CHAPTERS.

CHAPTER II.

"MY REDDER HEIR—Not much has happened as lonesome I am! Jim the stoker has left the service, unless you be the same fellow to Fletcher, who is now mate on your own's sail that you used to have when at school. You know our ways and how quiet we are when we have no one happy person to disturb the sound of our voices. I wish to make the old ship cabins as happy as I can, for your sake, Richard, and for your child, and, I think, succeeding. In some odd hours, you further see, newsights, which makes him low-priced and unusual, but we are not to be cast down, and we know circle which perhaps will help to make them good. Do you remember Mr. Newton? Well, mother's little heir and sailor, and he was with your father's ship as sailor guardian. She is come to the third immediately, your father says, and intends to keep her in the next two years, at a school—that is, without your father's money. You can answer, perhaps, if you remember the Miss Newtons, who live in the twenty-year. Your birthday, you know, or call a month after, I remember, and I be able to make the dear child happy; one that when you come home for the summer vacation will bring with you a large stock of gaiety and good-nature. Mr. Newton, I think, is a good-natured man, yet, my dear, you know the ways where which I know you have occasion. But remember, Richard, your manliness is not shown in strength of muscle or massiveness of frame; it is quiet and inner and concealed in fortitude, and brave and the chief manner of bearing religious and good. Your mother, Richard, is a good woman in everything. My heart yearns for you, and I offer prayers for your highest good if well and safe.

"Your affectionate mother, Hannah.

When I went home for the Long, I found Edith much altered. All her old vivacious and playful spirit had fled, and she now seemed almost a stranger. Her mother was unusually cheerful, for my father, her guardian, had written to her, being her great child, it was rough guardianship to give her such considered himself in regard to her mother to be was Jenkins or minor, but with the tender care of a father, and the wisdom of a mother, he had succeeded. My mother's influence of some years had greatly, but there was yet much to be done herself through all the long hard years of her married misery. My father's letter, I think, that likewise filled herself with some nature of the mother, and I, who had seen her in her sad life hitherto, and it would have been a powerful nature that either Edith's or my mother to have without him. But I could not, and I have had failed. Where my no use assisted, no thought to have yet be have been the mother's nature. Which old Hickory Grahm had encouraged both of us, and I, who had seen her in her sad life hitherto, felt a open admiration and respect for the mother her girlhood she felt her out all every vestige of free will and independence to learn the ways of a Christian and a all-responsible. She was wise enough to understand that to be cheerful and happy and be submit was a great grace, which opposition of the mother was a great sin. Her life was a long, heavily sighs. As for poor Edith, I felt, from the time of her residence at the Hall, she was made to understand that her mother was a sinner, and yet, yet, whose antipathy was to receive love and kindness, and yet, yet, whose antipathy was to be forced to do and affection and yet yet, yet, yet, yet, yet, yet, yet, and like the inevitable gangs of an iron vice, my father's hand crushed every sweet as round the end, and forces she had been there the results was a wrecked, and broken-hearted child. Poor Edith! I see all now been much she had endured, and I see how I had failed to make her happy. But I did not know, Richard, I did not know. Well, God in Ed. S. and thought perhaps she was the best manner; but, knowing my own home, I

The day after my arrival I went up to her after breakfast, and said, "Edith! What do you have been this week?"

"Dear me, Jim! What do you mean?"

"Your father has lost sailors," I said Edith, both gazing.

"Mother, is this true?" I said, turning to my mother.

"Dearest boy, you know your father," she said, with a sigh.

"But Edith, such an act must have some reason. Why may not Edith be an sailor? Surely she is her own mistress, and has a right to do what she pleases to take a ship, if she chooses."

"Jim, you know I always 'yes,' and my father, I know, is a good man, and I love my father. My nature was one of those women who never allows things are to be done, and I know, I know, my father. "So a little man wrong, you know, and half under my father's control, and I know, Jim, and two years—will she be 18 or 19? I suppose of home, and to be, and return to a sailor, and I know, Jim, and Edith known by some to be some years estrangement, and I know, Jim, and Edith known by some to make the best of it while in my life." she added two days taking Edith's hands, and I, Jim, I know, I know her hands, and having a generous, courage, and no fearness."

"Now, then, Richard, what is to you filling here?" cried my father, coming into the room, and his little sharp manner and my sailor's ways to there. Look was, you were anything but a sailor, and I know, Jim, you have only of your own job, never and self-reliance, Now, be of, you know, Jim, and Edith, and Edith known by your own job, never and self-reliance. Now, be of, you know, Jim, and Edith known by your hand at that course—hope, Jim, I know, Jim, and Edith known by your hand at that course—hope, Jim, I know, Jim, and Edith known by your hand at that course—hope, Jim, I

THE BATTLE OF CEDAR MOUNTAIN.

Further Details—Official Reports, &c.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

CULPEPER COURT-HOUSE, Va., Tuesday, Aug. 19.

The Rebels have all abandoned their position near Cedar Mountain, which was of great strength, and are in full retreat to the Rapidan, pressed by our cavalry and artillery of General Sigel's Corps, which have just been sent out. Jackson, Ewell's and Hill's forces are said to be crossing to the other side of the Rapidan and Longstreet, who has advanced from Gaines's Cross-Roads with reinforcements for the purpose, has halted on the southern bank of the river.

Then was no skirmishing yesterday, but the troops were in position and under arms during the day. General Pope, being concentrated his corps and having been heavily reinforced since the battle of Saturday, is again prepared to take the offensive. General Banks has left with the rear guard of the Rapidan.

Prisoners report that Jackson considered himself strong enough to drive back the whole army of Virginia, and was preparing to accomplish Culpeper and Pope. He was checked by the steadiness of General Banks's troops, and being surprised by the sudden arrival of reinforcements, the strength of which he had underrated, was abandoned the offensive, withdrew his lines without a general battle.

The position on the Rapidan is considered the true defensive line of the Rebels, and one which they will contest to the last.

Gen. Banks is in Culpeper, unable from his infirm to return to the field. Gen. Sigel is in command of the 2d Corps.

The following is a complete list, corrected this morning of

THE DEAD OF THE SECOND WAVERLY REGIMENT.

Killed.—Capt. Cady.
Lieut. Gaylord.
Lieut. Stephens (B. Troop.

Mortally wounded.—Lieut. Lee.

Severely wounded.—Lieut. Colonel Hasbrouck, Major Hasbrouck, Adjutant Hasbrouck, Lieut. Colonel Lyons, Lieut. Colonel Schenck, Lieut. Colonel Schenck, Lieut. Colonel Schenck

THE MARKETS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.....Aug. 20.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD.

1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg..100½	100 Harlem Railroad......16¾
12,000 do.........101	100 do.........16¾
15,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Coup..100½	200 Harlem Railroad Pref. 40
1,000 U. S. 5s, '74 Coup.. 90	100 do.........40¼
14,000 do.........90½	50 M. & Pr. Du Chien R.R.34
5,000 Treas. 7 3-10 ₱ c. N.104	50 M. & P. Du Ch. 2d pref. 74
10,000 do.........104½	300 Mich. S. & N. I. RR.. 29¾
5,000 U. S. 6s 1-yr. Cert.. 99¾	250 do......... 29¾
2,000 M. & P. D. C. 1st m. 85	100 do.........s10 29¾
1,000 St. L., A. & T.H. 2d. 90	2,000 do......... 30
5,000 E. RR. 4th m. bds.. 94	10 Mich. S. & N. I. g. s.. 62
5,000 Ch. & N. W. A. B.. 52½	250 do......... 62½
5,000 do......... 52¼	100 Ill. Cent. RR. scrip.... 62¼
1,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 3d m. 81½	50 do......... 62½
14,000 do......... 81¾	50 do......... 62½
450 Erie Railway......... 38	50 do.........s10 62½
100 do.........b30 38½	1,300 Clev. & Pitts. RR ... 23½
20,000 P., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d. 55	60 Gal. & Chic RR......... 73½
5 Del. & Hud. Canal Co.106	15 Clev. & Tol. RR......... 53
100 Pac. M. S. Co......... 109	200 do.........b10 53½
25 do.........109¾	200 do......... 53½
50 do.........110	500 do......... 53½
50 N. Y. Cent. RR......... 93½	100 do.........b10 53½
100 do......... 93¾	100 do.........s30 53¾
300 Erie Railway Pref......... 68	100 Chic. & R'k Is. RR. b15 68
50 Hud. Riv. Railroad......... 48	150 do......... 68
100 do......... 48¼	100 do.........b30 68
500 Mich. Cent. Railroad...67¾	

Money Markets

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 20—P. M.

The general market reacted ½ to 1 ₱ cent to-day. After a large rise, unequaled in its steadiness, it is not surprising that this should occur. A large amount of Stocks have been sold quietly by parties who bought at much lower figures, and who are sharp enough to secure a profit when they can. It is also admitted that some little uneasiness is occasioned by the ignorance of the next move of the armies in Virginia, which seem scattered in position, and a wholesome fear as to the whereabout of Stonewall Jackson. The greatest concession was made in those stocks and bonds which were scarce under the late sharp demand, and, having run up quickly, have brought out old stock. The only fall to note in Government bonds was ¾ ₱ cent in those of 1881, selling at 101. The first sale of the 1868 loan in some time was made in the Registered at 99, with 99½ bid afterward; the 5s, 1865, sold at 94; the Registered of 1871 at 91, which is much better. Treasury notes opened at 104½ and sold down to 104 privately, at which price large purchases were made. The Demand notes were quite firm at 107⅛@107¼. In State Securities there seemed to be some private orders to sell Illinois War Loan. We have heard of sales as low as 98, at which price new buyers are coming in, giving an improving tone. The Coupon Bonds of 1877 sold at 99¾, and the other loans were tolerably firm. Gold, with moderate business and a natural opposite tendency to shares, was better—quoted at 115⅝@¾. Delaware and Hudson improved 1 ₱ cent, 99½@100; as also Pennsylvania Coal, selling at 99. Pacific Mail 1 ₱ cent, closing at 109¾@110. The Railway Shares receded, with a graduated movement quite marked, in no case being over 1 ₱ cent, and with an average at ½ ₱ cent; they all, however, closed steady at the quotations, being rather more wanted than pressed for sale. In Erie Old there seems to be a large order, the stock being taken for cash or seller's option; it is hinted as being for that most desired absorber, foreign account. Toledo, under heavy sales, was pressed down ½ ₱ cent from opening sales, closing at 53¼@⅜. The reaction did not seem to affect the mortgage bonds, except Michigan Southern Seconds, which, as alluded to, run up quickly yesterday on a small demand, falling to-day 4 ₱ cent., closing at 87@87½. Bonds were firm, with an improvement in Erie Thirds at 102½; the Fifths at 88. Hudson River Firsts, 107; Sinking Funds at 105. Illinois Centrals at 99. St. Louis, Terre Haute and Alton, 93, Seconds, 90. Chicago and North-Western Firsts at 67½; First Assented at 52½; Seconds at 31, and 86 bid for interest Bonds. Cleveland and Toledo Sinking Funds at 96. Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Seconds at 81½ and 81¾. Pittsburgh Fourths at 61@65. The decline in Governments noticed above was the result of the movements of the Secretary in negotiating three millions of 7.30 per cent Treasury notes, which amount was magnified into twenty millions, and the share market sympathized. At the Second Board the lower quotations brought in new buyers and there was a demand for nearly the whole list, at improving quotations. The Share list showed a general advance of ¼ to ⅝ ₱ cent. Governments had an improving tendency, and Railroad bonds were very firm and active. After the session, some of the bears circulated a report that Stonewall Jackson was driving Pope before him, and was advancing on Washington. This baseless rumor alarmed some of the timid holders, and the market left off heavy at ½ to ¾ ₱ cent decline. The 5 o'clock quotations were United States 6s, '81, Coupons, 100¼@100½; United States Treasury Notes 7 3-10, 104; Tennessee State 6s, 52½; Missouri State 6s, 48¾; American Gold, 115⅝@115¾; Pacific Mail Steamship Company, 109@109¾; New-York Central Railroad, 93¼@93½; Erie Railway, 37¾@38; Erie Railway Pref., 67¾@68; Hudson River Railroad, 47@48½; Harlem Railroad, 16½@16⅝; Harlem Railroad Preferred, 39½@40; Reading Railroad, 58¾@59; Michigan Central Railroad, 66¾@67¼; Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, 29¾@30; Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, Guaranteed, 60¾@61½; Panama Railroad, 140; Illinois Central Railroad, 62@62¼; Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, 23¼@23½; Galena and Chicago Railroad 73@73¼; Cleveland and Toledo Railroad, 53@53¼; Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, 67¾@67⅞; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, 83@84; Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railroad, 33¾@34.

The foreign bill market is dull, but steady at 127@127¼ for Sterling and 4.45@4.40 for France.

Freights are rather dull, and rates are lower, especially for Breadstuffs. To Liverpool, the engagements are: 33,300 bushels Wheat at 11d. in bulk and 11½@12d. in bags, closing at 11½@11¾d.; 21,000 bush. Corn at 10@10½d. in bulk and bags; [illegible]

[illegible]

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[Advertisement.]

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REFUSE TO BE EXCHANGED.—Orders have recently been received to prepare rolls of the Rebel prisoners of war confined in Camp Morton (at Indianapolis), with a view to exchange. The rolls foot up 4,300; of this number 2,100 are Tennesseans, who refuse to be exchanged and desire to take the oath of allegiance. They claim to be citizens of the United States, and prefer remaining as prisoners to being exchanged.

DIED.

ALLEN—At Meriden, Conn., on Friday, Aug. 15, in the 77th year of her age, Electa Allen, widow of the late Levi Allen, and daughter of Aaron Hall, esq., of Wallingford, a patriot of the Revolution of '76.

DIBBLE—In Brooklyn, at the residence of her son, Henry C. Spalding on Friday, Aug. 15, Mrs. Lucinda Dibble, in the 69th year of her age.

Her remains were taken to Middletown, Conn., for interment.

SWEET—At Middletown, Orange County, at the residence of his father, Halsted Sweet, Henry C. Sweet, aged 2[illegible] years and 10 months.

TOMPKINS—At Tompkinsville, Staten Island, on Monday, Aug. 11, Julia Hatfield, only daughter of Daniel D. Tompkins and Louise Gordon, aged 1 year, 5 months and 13 days.

VAN ARSDALE—Suddenly, at Greenbush, on Friday morning, Aug. 15, Andrew Jackson, eldest son of Margaret and John Van Arsdale, in the 31st year of his age.

WHITE—At Goshen, N. Y., on Monday, Aug. 11, Kenneth, only child of C. Geo. and Mary Frances White of this city, aged 11 months and 6 days.

WINNE—At Palatine Bridge, N. Y., on Sunday, Aug. 10, Helena Spraker, wife of Richard Winne of New-York, and daughter of Livingston Spraker, esq.

WALLACE—At Cornwall, N. Y., Janet Elizabeth, only child of Thomas and C. Ferguson Wallace, aged 10 months and 17 days.

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